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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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Supplement :

Notification of the Government of India regarding the application of all the provisions of the Poisons Act 1904 relating exclusively to white arsenic to certain specified poisons (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, August 18, 1908.

No. 443.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

With effect from the 1st July 1908.

Captain Frederick Penn Elwes, I.M.S., to be Surgeon to the Excellency the Governor *vice* Major William Molesworth, I.M.S.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

LEAVE.

No. 444.—M. R Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Rao Avargal, First Assistant Chemical Examiner, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year and three months, with effect from the 1st October 1908 or such later date as he may avail himself of it, under articles 240, 243 and 930 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

No. 446.—Mr. H. T. Kelly, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

No. 446.—Captain Frederick Colin Rogers, I.M.S., extension of leave on private affairs for five days as continuation of the leave already granted to him under paragraph 318 (iii), Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

No. 447.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. H. H. F. M. Tyler, I.C.S., in notification No. 401 on page 579 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st July 1908, is extended by ten days.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, August 18, 1908.

No. 448.—Mr. Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on relief by Mr. H. A. B. Verloo, is posted to the North Arcot district and to the Ranipet division.

No. 449.—Mr. Rotoler Cheyrooke Smith, on relief by Mr. A. R. Knapp, is posted to the Bellary district and to the Rayadrug division.

(*Note.*—This cancels notification No. 346 on page 486 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th June 1908, posting Mr. Smith to the Dindigul division.)

No. 450.—Mr. Julius Mathieson Torrey, on relief by Mr. R. Morris, is posted to the Kistna district and to the Bezwada division.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ootacamund, August 14, 1908.

No. 451.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates specified against their names are hereby revoked:—

The Rev. Edward Skinner Bowden of the Godavari Delta Mission, Kistna district—11th February 1879.

Padrie Swamidass of the S.P.G. Mission, Kurnool district—24th May 1906.

No. 452.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Ghana Thankar of the Salvation Army, residing at Nellore.

Manuel Daniel of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, residing at Kurnool.

Benjamin Ratnaswamy and George Clay Shagg of the Salvation Army, residing at Repalle in the district of Guntur.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Ootacamund, August 12, 1908.

No. 453.—Captain John Alexander Mackenzie to the Supernumerary List. Dated 26th May 1908.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, August 13, 1908.

No. 459.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31*st July* 1908.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVE.

No. 641.—The following regulations which have been approved by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for information :—

Regulations for the Indian Section of the Army Reserve made by the Secretary of State under Section 20 of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act, 1905.

A Section of the Army Reserve may be formed in India : it shall be called the Indian Section of the Army Reserve, and shall consist of such numbers as shall be determined from time to time by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

European or Eurasian subjects of His Majesty possessing special qualifications which will be specified by the Government of India, may be enlisted into the Indian Section of the Army Reserve.

2. Men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve will be subject to the provisions of the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 to 1908, with such modifications as are hereinafter set forth.

3. The Indian Section, or any part of it, will not be liable to be called out on permanent service except by proclamation by the Governor-General of India in Council, but may be so called out either for Imperial or Indian service.

4. (*i*) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, at any time when occasion appears to require, to call out the whole or so many as he thinks necessary of the men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve to aid the Civil power in the preservation of the public peace.

(*ii*) It shall be lawful for any officer commanding His Majesty's Forces in any station or district in British India, on the requisition in writing of any justice of the peace, to call out for the purpose aforesaid the men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve who are resident in such station or district, or such of them as he may think necessary.

5. (*i*) All or any of the men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve may be called out for annual training at such time or times and at such place or places within British India, and for such period or periods, as may be prescribed, not exceeding in any one year twelve days or twenty drills.

(*ii*) Every man so called out may, during his annual training, be attached to and trained with a body of the regular or auxiliary forces.

6. It shall be lawful for the Government of India from time to time to make, and when made to revoke and vary, orders with respect to the government, discipline and pay of the Indian Section of the Army Reserve, and with respect to other matters and things relating to the said Indian Section.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 648.—Lieutenant Frederick Edmed Hooper to be Captain, *vice* Layard transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th June 1908.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 653.—Walter Henry Higman to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Carmichael resigned. Dated 20th February 1908.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 654.—Major James Muir Ewing, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Ross-Johnson transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th April 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 31st July 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 46.—Captain W. G. Richards, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, to be a medical storekeeper to Government, with effect from the 30th June 1908, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, Indian Medical Service, promoted.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 28th July 1908.

No. 1711.—Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department sub. *pro tempore*.

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, August 14, 1908.

In notification No. 441 on page 826 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th August 1908, regarding the resumption of his office by the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, C.M.G., *for* "afternoon" *read* "forenoon".

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 441.—Under articles 260, 233 and 309 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Guy Henderson Bewsey, Acting Superintendent of Police, Madura, privilege leave for three months and furlough for five months and seven days in continuation thereof from or after the 27th September 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, August 13, 1908.

No. 442.—Captain Walter Guyon Richards, I.M.S., to continue to be Medical Inspector of Factories, Madras City, and for the Railway Factory, Perambore, Chingleput district, until the arrival of Captain W. C. Lang, I.M.S., or further orders.

Ootacamund, August 14, 1908.

No. 443.—Mr. Frank Armitage to be Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.

No. 444.—Mr. Iver Edward David to be Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

No. 445.—Mr. James Thomas Warnock Pilson to act as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, Madras.

No 446.—Mr. Thomas West Blackstone to act as Superintendent of Police, Salem.

No. 447.—Mr. Arthur Charles Sackville West to be Superintendent of Police, Bellary.

No. 448.—Mr. Norman Elliot Quintin Meiklejohn to be Superintendent of Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, August 12, 1908.

No 449.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the

terms and conditions specified in notification No. 204, dated 23rd May 1895, and in notification No. 338, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1891, as amended by notification No. 75, dated 25th February 1896 :—

M.R.Ry. Patham Gajapati Nayudu Garu—Saidapet in the district of Chingleput.
M.R.Ry. Annasam Rao Gopinatha Rao Avargal—Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.
M.R.Ry. Govindaswami Chetti Krishnaswami Chetti Avargal—Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.
M.R.Ry. Govindaswami Pillai Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal—Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.
M.R.Ry. Meheyil Raven Kelappan Avargal—Calicut in the district of Malabar.
M.R.Ry. Patheri Sreenivasachariyar Avargal—Saidapet in the district of Chingleput.
Muhammad Rahe Khan Saheb Bahadur—Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.
Sheriff Ahmad Sahib Bahadur—Saidapet in the district of Chingleput.
Muhammad Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur—Saidapet in the district of Chingleput.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Octacamund, August 13, 1903.

M.R.Ry. Malakkaveri Ramaswami Aiyar Swaminatha Aiyar Avergal—Kumbakonam in the district of Tanjore.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

Octacamund, August 12, 1903.

No. 453.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 :—

M.R.Ry. Palladam Seshagiri Vasudeva Rao Garu, Deputy Collector in the district of Tinnevelly.

No. 451.—Under section 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Sidney Burn, First-class Magistrate in the district of Anjengo.
Mr. Alfred McGowan Coomaraswamy Tampan, First-class Magistrate in the district of Godavari.
M.R.Ry. Palladam Seshagiri Vasudeva Rao Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Tinnevelly.

No. 452.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Calcott Reilly, Deputy Collector in the district of Tinnevelly, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

Octacamund, August 10, 1903.

No. 453.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

Mr. James Ironside Smith, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Vizagapatam.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Octacamund, August 13, 1903.

M.R.Ry. Siram Viraraghavaswami Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Mangalagiri, in the district of Guntur.
Mahomed Abdul Kadir Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Usilampatti, in the district of Madura.
M.R.Ry. P. Venkayya, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Kottapeta, in the district of Godavari.

Octacamund, August 15, 1903.

M.R.Ry. Tammanur Ramachandra Aiyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Sirugoppa, in the district of Bellary.

No. 454.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873), as amended by section 5, clause (3) of Act XXI of 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Janavikolam Manikkam Nallaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif of Rajahmundry, in the Godavari district, and M.R.Ry. Pathenpi Narayanacharyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., District Munsif of Cuddalore, in the South Arcot district, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court arising within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions, up to the amount of Rs. 100 each.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the above District Munsifs only so long as they continue to preside over the said Courts.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of assumption of charge of their Courts by the officers named.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, August 13, 1908.

No. 455.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Kumbakonam conferred on M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkateswara Aiyar Avargal who has left the station

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, August 19, 1908.

No. 456.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st October 1908, the villages mentioned in column 3 be transferred from the registration sub-district mentioned against them in column 4 to the registration sub-district mentioned in column 5 in the district of Gódávari. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages with their hamlets.	Sub-district to which the villages are now attached.	Sub-district to which they are now transferred.
1	2	3	4	5
		COCANADA TALUK.		
		Pithápuram zamindari.		
1	53	Bandarupudy—		
		Mogalipalem		
2	51	Manjeru—		
		Pal: Manjeru		
3	51	Salipeka—		
		Degalapeta		
		Ingalavada		
4	53	Ilesla—		
		Venkatanechatripuram		
		Tuluparthi zamindari.		
5	55	Coringa—		
		Beddu Venkatayapalem		
		Beddavandlanka		
		Gindi	Coringa	Cocanada.
		Pata Coringa		
		Sitaramapuram		
6	..	Pelekaru—		
		Kesavapuram		
		Mallappakota		
		Sunkarevaru		
		Talluravu		
		Mallapurain zamindari.		
7	47	Gunnanapalli—		
		Adavipeda		
		Uppalanka		

Serial number	Survey number.	Names of villages with their hamlets.	Sub-district to which the villages are now attached.	Sub-district to which they are now transferred.
1	2	3	4	5
8	..	Nallavaram—		
		Chinnavalasa		
		Devallapeta		
		Gudimogga		
		Pedavalasa		
		Yellapalappa		
9	65	Palavala—		
		Kottavaru	Coringa	Cocanada.
		Ramannapalem		
		Mitapalli Zemindars.		
10	..	Neelapalli—		
		Gangagedda		
		COCANADA TALUK.		
		Nidavagalli Zemindars.		
11	80	Kapulapaiga—		
		Sankarapalem		
		Gutala Zemindars.	Coringa	Drakshavanam.
12	69	Injaram—		
		Gopilanka		
13	81	Lakshipalem—		
		Rapagapalli		
14	82	Uppangala—		
		Venugopalapalem		
		COCANADA TALUK.		
		(Government.)		
15	43	Kadamuru—	Drakshavanam ..	Cocanada.
		Vijayalakshmipalem		
		Peddapuragupeta		
16	83	Kuyiluru—		
		Thipparapalem		
		COCANADA TALUK.		
		(Government.)		
17	33	Kakavala		
18	42	Kumarapuram		
19	65	Pedapudi	Rikhavala ..	Cocanada.
		(Inam.)		
20	74	Pattakanda		
		(Zamindari.)		
21	80	Samparu—		
		Vakkavaram		
		COCANADA TALUK.		
		(Government.)		
22	46	Chinnamamidada		
23	51	Gollapalem		
24	67	Kurada		
25	68	Vakada		
		Pithapuram Zemindary.	Ramachandrapuram.	Cocanada.
26	50	Aryavalasa		
27	76	Velanga—		
		Chikkalapalleipeta		
		Kuppanivallakampalu		
		Dantavanichetuvu		
		Pohanivallakampalu		

No. 437.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1908, the registration sub-district of Coringa in the district of Gódávari shall be abolished

No. 458.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st October 1908, the village hereinafter named which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Bikkavolu, the ten villages herein after named which now form part of the registration sub-district of Peddápuram, the fifteen villages herinafter named which now form part of the registration sub-district of Pithápuram and the ten villages hereinafter named which now form part of the registration sub-district of Cocanada under the Registrar's charge, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designationof "The Registration sub-district of Samalkot in the Godavari district." The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

S rial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages with their hamlets.
		FROM BIKKAVOLU SUB-DISTRICT.
		Cocanada Taluk.
		(Government.)
..	53	Medapadu.
		FROM PEDDAPURAM SUB-DISTRICT.
		Peddapuram Taluk.
		(Government.)
1	33	Chinabrahmadevam—
		Srotriyarayavaram
2	20	Gorinta.
3	19	Puljmera.
4	22	Ragampeta
5	21	Vadlamuru.
		COCANADA TALUK.
		(Government.)
6	1	Vetlapalem.
		(Pithapuram Zamindari.)
7	..	Bhimavaram.
8	..	Jaggammagaripeta.
9	..	Samalkot.
		Pithapuram Division.
		(Pithapuram Zamindari.)
10	..	Chadalada.
		FROM PITHAPURAM SUB-DISTRICT.
		(Zamindari.)
1	..	Chandrampalem—
		Somavaram.
2	..	Govindarajupalem.
3	..	Kandimda.
4	..	Mallam.
5	..	Pakkiruddinpalem.
6	..	Viravu.
7	..	Viravada.
8	..	Zallaru.
		COCANADA TALUK.
		(Zamindari.)
9	..	Kajavaram.
10	..	Navara.
11	..	Nemam.
12	..	Pandruvada.
13	..	Pandaru.
14	..	Pavara.
15	..	Vemavaram.
		FROM COCANADA SUB-DISTRICT.
		Cocanada Taluk.
		(Pithapuram Zamindari.)
1	10	Boyanapudi.
2	37	Koppavaram.
3	51	Mamillaloddi.
4	59	Pamasapadu—
		Atchampeta.
		Gonchala.

Serial number	Survey number	Names of villages with their hamlets.
		(Pithapuram Zamindari)—*cont.*
5	70	Tenumarti.
6	87	Tammavaram.
7	90	Thimmapuram.
8	94	Valluru.
9	100	Venkatakrishnarayapuram.
10	102	Vundur.

J. N ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Octacamund, August 14, 1908.

No. 452.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st October 1908, the registration sub-district of Big Conjeeveram in the Madras-Chingleput district be abolished and that the undermentioned 93 villages and the fourth division of the Conjeeveram Municipality hereinafter described which now constitute that sub-district be transferred to and form part of the sub-district of Conjeeveram in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes :—

I

1. Conjeevaram Municipality, Fourth Division.

Bounded on the north by Toll-gate road, Panjapet street, Perumal Naick street and Konerikuppam street.
Bounded on the east by Railway station road
" " south by Puthéri street and Nellacara street.
" " west by Sattancottai street and Vellacolam.

II

Conjeevaram Taluk.

Serial No.	Survey No.	Names of villages and their hamlets.
		Government.
1	24	Achukuttu— Poyosellampattadai.
2	126	Ahkampuram.
3	161	Ariyampakkam.
4	16	Atiyaperumbakkam.
5	163	Attuppattu.
6	187	Edayarpakkam.
7	195	Ekanapuram.
8	216	Ettikattumedu.
9	190	Govindavadi— Kammavarpalayam.
10	164	Ilappappattu
11	174	Injambakkam.
12	168	Jambodai.
13	113	Kahyanur.
14	189	Kanakambakkam.
15	201	Kandivakkam— Ulundankandigai.
16	139	Kander.
17	215	Kannanthangal.
18	204	Kappankottur— Thorkasthupattadai.
19	172	Karai— Peria Karai.
20	152	Kiranallur
21	186	Kottavakkam— Varadapuram Samanthipuram.
22	213	Kunkarambakkam.
23	14	Koram.
24	180	Kuttavakkam.
25	165	Kuttarambakkam.
26	167	Madapuram
27	168	Madanamangalam.
28	214	Mahadevimangalam— Melem.
29	185	Manyathi
30	14	Malbangaram.
31	156	Mehaduramangalam.
32	118	Monkantangal.
33	92	Muthyalupettai.
34	10	Muttavakkam.
35	82	Nallur.
36	193	Nalvay.
37	23	Nattari.
38	182	Nervalur
39	13	Olakkolpattu.
40	116	Olayur
41	181	Padaualli.
42	188	Pallambakkam.
43	75	Papankah.
44	192	Parandur— Kuttupattu. Nagapattu. Kadappampattu Metucheruva.
45	177	Penakarambur.
46	200	Pichivakkam— Pattamudayarkuppam.
47	166	Podevur
48	187	Pondavakkam.
49	182	Pullalur— Thorkasthukandigai. Rangasadapuram.
50	170	Pundithangal.
51	198	Puriem.
52	184	Putteri.
53	157	Ramanjapuram.
54	118	Semanthangal.
55	16	Sembarambakkam.
56	154	Singalpadi.
57	173	Sirivankam— Kandigai.
58	188	Siruvalur— Audiyaruvallur.
59	77	Sithurmedu
60	159	Sivankudal.
61	171	Sivyetti.
62	11	Taiyappakkam— Sanarabendai.
63	190	Thandalam.
64	80	Thirumalpadithangal.

CONJEEVARAM TALUK—*cont.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Names of villages and their hamlets.
		Government—cont.
65	166	Thodur.
66	17	Thalaganthandalachéri.
67	179	Uyyeri—
		Sangalrayanankuchuttram.
68	13	Vathiyur.
69	83	Vayyavur.
70	181	Velaiour—
		Kottrankal.
		Krishnapuram.
		Lobbinkandigai.
71	176	Veliyur.
72	175	Vishakandikuppam.
		Inam.
73	76	Timmasamudram.
		Shrotrium.
74	85	Arumpanjeri.
75	117	Enathur—
		Chettarpettai.
		Gowrammapettai.
76	78	Erivakkam.
77	79	Karaipettai.
78	192	Kavar.

Serial No.	Survey No.	Names of villages and their hamlets.
		Shrotrium—cont.
79	81	Kattavakkam.
80	168	Kodamanallur.
81	70	Kanchikuppam—
		Pakkirithakka.
		Sambathukkipattadai.
		Chamarathangal.
82	163	Mulappetto.
83	205	Orakadusahadevimangalam.
84	67	Parameswara Vinnagaram.
85	178	Padupakkam.
86	72	Sendaneh.
87	19	Sirumaiperugai—
		Perugal.
88	208	Sivapuram.
89	184	Thandalam—
		Kallipattu.
		Velanthangal.
90	188	Thulasapuram—
		Ondrkudiesi.
91	119	Vedal.
		Zemindari.
92	203	Ennayankottur.
93	202	Kottur—
		Seyattupalayam.
		Sellampattadai.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, August 13, 1906.

No. 90.—Mr. Thomas Harry Baker, Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer, and Agent for Government Consignments, Madras, to act as Presidency Port Officer in addition to his own duties during the absence of Commander Walter Mitchell, R.I.M., on privilege leave or until further orders.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, August 12, 1906.

No. 81.—Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, under section 15 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, *vice* Mr. H. J. Thompson resigned.

J. F. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, August 13, 1906.

No. 82.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

Simla, the 31*st July* 1906.

No. 1766.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 29th July 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection, disinfection and rat destruction imposed against Adalia, where some cases of plague have occurred.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, August 14, 1908.

No. 342.—Under article 286 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Aiyangar Avergal, Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

POSTING OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Octacamund, August 10, 1908.

No. 343.—Muhammed Raza Sahib Bulgami Sahib Bahadur, from General duty, Cuddapah, to General duty, Guntur.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 344.—Mr D. T. Barry, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POSTINGS.

Octacamund, August 7, 1908.

No. 345.—Mr. Stephen Cox, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris, and to hold charge of the South Malabar division in addition to his duties.

No. 346.—Mr. Arthur Basha Jackson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on relief by Mr. Cox, to be District Forest Officer, Guntur.

No. 347.—M.R.Ry. Vemur Alwar Chetti Garu, B.A., Rao Bahadur, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, on reversion from Foreign service, to be District Forest Officer, South Arcot, *vice* Mr. B. F. Rigold, Assistant Conservator of Forests, proceeding on leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, August 10, 1908.

No. 348 —

Telegram—from the Secretary, Railway Board.
To—the Managers of State Railways.
Dated—Simla, the 23rd July 1908.
No.—1352 R.T.

Railway Board's letter No. 478 R.T., dated 5th March 1908 (and No. 1313 R.T.,* dated 18th July 1908). Government of India have decided that concessional rates for fodder should be withdrawn as from 31st July 1908 and that no portion of freight on consignments carried after that date will be met by Government.

To Manager, North-West Railway, only.

Telegram—from the Secretary, Railway Board.
To—the Agents, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay-Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railways.
the Agent and Manager, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad Porbandar Railway.
the Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
the Managers, Jodhpur Bikaner and Udaipur-Chittor Railway.
Dated—Simla, the 23rd July 1908.
No.—1351 R.T.

Railway Board's letters 1319 and 1812 R.T., dated 31st October and 20th December 1907. Government of India have decided that concessional rates for fodder should be withdrawn as from 31st July 1908 and that no portion of freight on consignments carried after that date will be met by Government.

Octacamund, August 13, 1908.

No. 349.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st October 1908,

a money cess shall be levied at the rate of ten pies on the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the undermentioned proprietary estates of the Anantapur district:—

INAM VILLAGES.

Gooty taluk—	*Kalyandrug taluk*—	*Madakasira taluk*—
Animpalle.	Duradakonta.	Rayaparam.

No. 350.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force from or after the 1st October 1908 in the undermentioned proprietary estates of the Anantapur district in respect of all the village officers appointed under the said Act:—

INAM VILLAGES.

Gooty taluk—	*Madakasira taluk*—
Animpalle.	Rayaparam.

No. 351.—Under section 2 of Act II of 1894 (the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act), His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that Chapters I, II and V of the said Act shall come into force from and after 1st October 1908 in the proprietary estates of the Kistna district mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed in respect of all the village officers appointed under the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Inam villages.

No.	Taluk.	Name of the village.
1.	Narasapur	1. Machhaparipalem.
2.	Nandigama	1. Munagalapalli. 2. Ramireddipalli. 3. Madipalem.
3.	Bezwada	1. Machavaram.
4.	Nuzvid	1. Ravicherla.

No. 352.—The Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, a reserved forest under the said Act:—

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Number of block.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	102	Kudera extension.	SITUATION.—The block consists mainly of a strip of land on the south-west of Sanapa village which cuts into the existing Kudera reserved forest near its southern end. *North.*—Starting from a cairn on the Kudera reserved forest boundary twelve chains north of that village boundary stone at the south east corner of survey No. 163 of Gondimalla, the Kudera reserved forest boundary to a cairn on that boundary on the western base of Peddakammavari Tippa about five chains north of the northern boundary of survey No. 340 of Sanapa. *East.*—Thence west-north-west about twenty acres and a half chains to the cairn on the Kudera reserved forest boundary at the south-eastmost point of Kola Rangare Patta; thence due west about sixteen chains to a point about twenty-one and a half chains north west of the north-west corner of survey No. 240 of Sanapa: thence due south about nine chains to a cairn on the Kudera reserved forest boundary on the north limit of the Gondimalla vanka, crossing the Mattala-Sanapa cart-track: thence about due south a straight line for about twenty three chains to the north-west corner of survey No 370 of Sanapa: thence along the north-west side of survey No. 371 of the same village for about thirty chains to a point where it meets the Kudera reserved forest boundary. *South and west.*—The Kudera reserved forest boundary to the starting point.

NOTE.—By reason of the eastern boundary passing in two places through a point on the existing reserved forest boundary, the block forms three portions connected only at those points.

2. The Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (*c*) of the said section to appoint the Divisional Officer, Anantapur, for the time being, to be Forest Settlement Officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits, or to any forest produce of such land, and to deal with the same as prescribed in chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Anantapur, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. The Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Anantapur, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement-officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Ootacamund, August 11, 1903.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 96 sq. yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village chavadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parumboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Markuvarum village.			
House site ...	M. Ramachandra Reddi ...	North and east, M. Ramchandra Reddi's vacant site; south, road; west, M. Ramchandra Reddi's vacant site.	As the soil

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village chavadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parumboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Gudlur village.			
Dry, house site ...	Gudlur Venkataramaiah, karnam, Karimpati Krishna Reddi, village munsif, and Sankuni Yellamanda Navada, additional munsif.	North, Ramachandriah's vacant site; east, road; south and west, Chenchu Papaiah's vacant site on the two sides.	Cents. 2

Ootacamund, August 13, 1903.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Bellappagoundanuballi tank water-spread; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parumboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Nallampalli village.			
Dry, patta, R.S. No. 150.	Pattadar, Sithammal, enjoyer, Govinda Chetti.	North, dry patta No. 132; east, water-spread poramboke No. 668; south, dry patta No. 151; west, dry patta Nos. 167 and 731.	Acs. 1·20

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, August 18, 1908.

Under articles 233, 240 and 311 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Archibald Thomas Mackenzie, Superintending Engineer, I Circle, is granted, with effect from the 21st July 1908, combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles William Wood, Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, I Circle, during Mr. Mackenzie's absence on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Stewart Binny Murray, Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, I Circle, in succession to Mr. Mackenzie and pending relief by Mr. Wood.

Conductor James O'Connor Phelan, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Murray's absence on other duty.

Mr. John Kelly, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, and Assistant Engineer, Second Grade (honorary rank), to officiate as Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, during Mr. Wood's absence on other duty or until further orders.

REPUBLICATION.

The following notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, published in Part I, page 688 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th July 1908, is republished :—

Simla, the 16th July 1908.

No. 125.—Mr. N. C. McLeod, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, in class IV of Examiners, during Mr. F. P. E. Wood's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, July 18, 1908.

The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th June 1908.

No. 1927–5974.—In the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3252–3283-3, dated the 27th March 1908, certain proposals for the limitation of telegraph work on Sundays were published for criticism, with the intimation that any replies which might be furnished would be considered at the end of the first week in May. The replies which have been received from Local Governments and private bodies are generally favourable to the proposals; but modifications have, in several cases, been suggested regarding points of detail. The Government of India in passing orders have endeavoured, as far as possible, to bring the scheme into accordance with these suggestions.

2. The orders which the Government of India have now passed are as follows :—

(1) In places where there is more than one office, all offices except the principal one will ordinarily be closed; but in the case of a few of the largest towns, one or two of the minor offices which serve outlying localities will also be open for short periods.

(2) First class offices will remain open from 0 hours to 0 hours as at present, except when the office is in a place where there is more than one office and it is not itself the principal office.

(3) In places where there is only one office, and the office ordinarily observes second class hours, or in places where there is more than one office and the principal office observes second class hours, it will be open in all cases for two hours in the morning (8 to 10), and for two hours in the evening (16 to 18).

(4) In places where there is only one office, the office, if it ordinarily observes third class hours, will be open for one hour only in the morning (8 to 9), and for one hour in the evening (16 to 17).

(5) Inland telegrams at the lowest rate, at present known as deferred, will not be accepted for transmission at any telegraph office on Sundays and the four chief holidays:—*viz.*, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

The Government of India have also approved the following additional proposals which were not mentioned in the Resolution already referred to:—

(6) In cases of public emergency the District Magistrate may require a Telegraph Office to be kept open specially, beyond its ordinary hours of working.

(7) Any member of the public or Government official may procure the despatch of an urgent telegram during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained, by the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fee shall be two rupees, or if only one of them is closed one rupee. The fees will be paid to the telegraphists in the closed offices. A Government official may recover the cost of the extra fees in the same manner as charges for telegrams are recovered at present, submitting the receipt as a voucher.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations, to all Departments of the Government of India, and to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Ordered, also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, August 13, 1908.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·41 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a parallel channel from 0.6 left bank of Mandur channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tenali Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Deputy Collector, Tenali, is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Mandur village.		
			acres.
Govt., wet, No. 73-1 A.	Ayyampudi Subbarayudu ..	North, No. 84; east, No. 73-2, south, No. 73-1-B; west, No. 73-1 A.	·05
Do, No. 73-1 B.	Ayyampudi Kotayya ..	North, No. 73-1 A; east, No. 73-2; south, No. 74-1; west, No. 73-1 B.	·05
Do. No. 74-1.		acre.	
	Kakumanu Bulchayya ..	·06	
	Do. Kannayya ..	·03	
	Do. Subbayya ..	·07	
		North, No. 73-1 B; east, No. 73-2; south, No. 76-1; west, No. 74-1.	·15
Do. No. 80-1.	Mannava Ankamma	North, No. 74-1; east, No. 80-2; south, No. 81-1, west, No 80-1.	·01
Do. No. 81-1.	Do.	North, No 80-1, east, No. 81-2; south, No. 82-1; west, No. 81-1	·01
Do. No. 82-1.	Do.	North, No 81-1; east, No. 82-2; south, No. 83-1; west, No. 82-1.	·12
Do No. 83-1.	Ayyampudi Atchayya ..	North, No. 82-1; east, No. 83-2; south, No. 84-1; west, No 83-1.	·02
Do. No. 84-1.	Mannava Pamayya	North, No 83-1, east, No. 84-2; south and west, Nos. 84-1.	·01
		Total ..	·41

Ootacamund, August 13, 1908.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the straight cut of the Koluvaiyar in the limits of Alivalam and Tappalampuliyur villages; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Negapatam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. Plans of the lands are kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at all times during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No 40 Alivalam village.	
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 71-A	33. Narayana Chetti	North, dry, S No. 71-A; east, dry, S. No 71-B; south, Tappalampuliyur dry land; west, S. No. 71-A, dry.	ACRS. ·02
Do. No. 71-B.	34. T. Edwards Chettiyar, pattadar; Atal Chetti and Narayana Chetti, enjoyers.	North and east, dry, S. No. 71-B; south, Tappalampuliyur dry land; west, dry, S. No 71-A	·12
			·14
		No. 39, Tappalampuliyur village.	
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 105	35. Venkatarumana Aiyar and 63 others (joint pattadars).	North, Alivalam village dry land; east, dry S. No. 105; south and west, dry S. No. 105	·14
		Total ..	·28

Ootacamund, August 14, 1908.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·61 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming a flood bank to the Nellisthum and Kunnal anicut across the Karmangudi odai; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land to be acquired is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Sevuri village	
Govt., dry, S. No. 43 A-1.	Krishnamal Padayachi ..	North, odai; east, No. 42 C-1 & 1; south, No 43 A-2 & 1; west, No. 45 A-2.	ACRS. ·28
Do. No. 45 A-1.	Multa Reddi	North, odai, east, No. 43 A-1 & 1; south, No 46 A-2; west, channel poramboke.	·04
Govt., wet, S. No. 46-1.	Multa Reddi, Muniamchi Reddi, Perumal Reddi and Subba Reddi.	North, odai, east channel poramboke; south, No. 46 B; west, No. 48 L 1.	14
Do. No. 48 K 1.	Lakshmana Padayachi ..	North, odai, east, No. 43 L-1; south, No 48 K-2; west, No. 193 C	01
Do. No. 48 L-1.	Muthusami Padayachi ..	North, odai, east, No. 46 A; south, No 48 L-2; west, No 48 K-1	·06
		Sevuri village.	
Govt., dry, S. No. 264 B-2.	Virumatha Pandi	North and east, No. 264 B-2; south, Nos. 264 B 2 and 264 C; west, No. 264 B-2.	10
		Total ..	·64

Ootacamund, August 14, 1908.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairing the bund at Pati Naidu tank at Kakkrapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Chicacole taluk, Kakrapalli village.		ACS.
Ryotwari, wet S. No 107.	Gurtla Ramayogi of Oddapadu.	North, portion of tank S. No 131, east, south and west, Pati Naidu tank S. No 141	1·74
Do. No. 106.	Palli Appadu of Oddapadu ..	North, Pati Naidu tank S. No 141, east, Pati Naidu tank S. No. 101, 104, south, S. Nos. 106 and 131, west, S. No. 104.	·16
Do. No. 108	Palli Narayudu of Oddapadu ..	North, S. No. 106, east, S. No. 108; south, S. No. 132; west, S. No 108.	·09
Do. No. 132 H	Mantrala Pedda Satyanarayana of Tekkali.	North, S Nos. 106 and 108, east south and west, S. No 132 A	·05
		Total ..	2·10

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a passage across the supply channel to Mandlapad tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Markapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Markapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kurnool district, Cumbum taluk, Markapalli village		ACRE.
Inam, dry, S. No. 293 A-2.	Sunkala Sankuk, Narayanish, Venkata Ramanah, Venkataramma and Krishnish.	North, No. 376; east, No. 293; south, No. 291; west, No 377.	·03
Do. No. 293 B-1.	Do. do.	North No 376; east, Nos. 292 and 291; south, No. 293, west, No. 378.	·01
		Total ..	·04

T. W. S. SMYTH,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

Ootacamund, August 10, 1908.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, as a site for Government offices; and, under sections 3

and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, in fasli or permanent number, with survey or permanent number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.		Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Egmore village.				
Wet lands, R.S. No. 820 and O.F.C. No. 3717.	Aiyappa Reddy	North, R.S. Nos. 836-2 and 837, Government lands and Male Asylum road ; east, R.S. Nos. 841, 843, 844 and 845, Mrs. Kennedy and other inhabitants' houses and lands ; south, R.S. Nos 824, 826, 827, 841 and 813, Police Commissioner's office and other inhabitants' buildings and lands ; west, R.S. No. 824, N. Krishnaswamy Naidu's bungalow and land and Male Asylum road.		sqs. 32
Do. R.S. No. 831 and A.F.C. No. 690	P. Ammayi Ammal	Do.	do.	·87
Do. R.S. No. 828 and A.F.C. No. 8054.	D. Arunachalha Naidu ..	Do.	do.	1·20
Do. R.S. No. 829 and O.F.C. No. 6658.	Vira Reddy, etc	Do.	do.	·12
Do. R.S. No. 833 and A.F.C. No. 117.	Elayalwar Naidu	Do.	do.	1·15
Do. R.S. No. 832 and A.F.C. No. 804.	M. P. Narayanaswami Naidu .	Do.	do.	·12
Do. R.S. No. 833 and A.F.C. No. 8151.	B. Balakrishna Dass Naidu .	Do.	do.	·18
Do. R.S. No. 834 and O.F.C. No. 6653.	Gangan Reddy, etc ..	Do.	do.	·18
Do. R.S. No. 835	Gopalaratnam Naidu by his guardians Vijialakshmi Ammal and Andalammal.	Do.	do.	·60
Do. R.S. No. 838 and O.F.C. No. 6656.	Pala Reddy, etc.	Do.	do.	·33
Do. R.S. No. 826 and A.F.C. No. 645.	P. Elayalwar Naidu	Do.	do.	·84
Do. R.S. No. 839 and A.F.C. No. 462	M. P. Narayanaswamy Naidu ..	Do.	do.	·72
Do. R.S. No. 840 and O.F.C. No. 7359	Gopalaratnam Naidu by his guardians Vijialakshmi Ammal and Andalammal.	Do.	do.	·33
			Total ..	6·83

F. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY).

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, August 13, 1908.

Under the provisions of section 38 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that Mr. E. S. Lindsay, Acting Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, his assistants, servants and workmen are hereby authorized to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of locating a line of railway from Pollachi to Pedanor.

F. D FOWLER,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway).

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Octacamund, August 13, 1908.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road siding at mile 132/12 near Caper Quarry station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land to be acquired is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Cuddalore division, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, loam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Kavilady village			
			acs.
Dry, ryotwari, No. 288 J-1.	Sadhasivayana Pillai ..	North, No. 289 A & C; east, No. 310-52; south, No. 288 M; west, No. 288 J.	·31
Do. 289 A-2.	Do. ..	North and east, No. 289 C; south, No. 288 M; west, No. 289 B	·16
Do. 310-53.	Chinnathambi Pillai	North, No. 310-54; east, No. 310-33; south, No. 310-52; west, Nos. 289 C and 288 L.	·08
Do. 310-54.	Do.	North, No. 310-55; east, No. 310-33; south, No. 310-53; west, No. 289 C.	·15
		Total ..	2·13

P. ASHWORTH, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 11th and 18th August 1908 is published for general information :—

No. on the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1908.	
1	Judicial ..	No. 2042, Aug 6	Court-fee stamps.—Authorising the Accountant-General to admit a charge of Rs. 1-2-0 incurred by the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, in purchasing [illegible] required in connection with a criminal case under enquiry and empowering the Inspector General of Police to sanction such charges in the future without previous reference to Government. [1 s.]
2	Financial ..	No. 369, Aug 6	Delegation of powers.—Authorising the Surgeon-General to purchase locks other than medical locks required for the use of patients in hospitals under Government management subject to an annual limit of Rs. 100 and to the existence of budget provision for the purchase, the Accountant-General being furnished at the same time with full details of the purchase in each case [2 s.]
3	Revenue ..	No. 1924, July 16	Recording report from the Board of Revenue regarding the price of fuel in the Railway depot. [1 s.]
4	Do. ..	No. 1035, July 23	Ordering that the free distribution of quinine to the people of Bhadrachalam taluk ordered in G.O., No. 1107, Revenue, dated 10th November 1900, be continued permanently. [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No. 2022, July 27	Recording, with remarks, the review of cattle mortality for the quarter ending 31st December 1907 [2 s.]
6	Local and Municipal.	No. 806 L., June 9.	Special Assignment of 3·50 lakhs for Sanitation.—Sanctioning, with remarks, a grant of Rs. 3,263 from Provincial Funds to the District Board of Coimbatore for sinking new wells and improving existing ones in rural areas in the district. [1 s.]
7	Do.	No. 1043 L., July 23.	Grant.—Making a further — of Rs. 8,000 to the District Board of Ganjam from the balance available out of the special assignment of 3½ lakhs for sanitation and directing that the grant should be spent on the sinking of wells of a permanent nature in the northern portion of the district where scarcity of water is specially felt. [1 s.]
8	Do	Nos. 1035, 1035-A L., Aug 1.	Vaccination.—Reviewing the reports on — in the Madras Presidency and the work of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine for the year 1907–1908. [1 s.]
9	Do	No. 982 M., June 22.	Grants.—Sanctioning grants amounting to Rs. 2,39,120 to local bodies from the special assignment of 3·50 lakhs towards improvement of sanitation [1 s.]
10	Do.	No. 1013 M., June 27	Grant.—Specifying the sanitary improvements for which the — of Rs. 24,016 was made to the Municipal Council of Mangalore under G.O., No. 982 M., dated 22nd June 1908, and requesting, with remarks, the Collector of South Canara to expedite the submission of the draft notification for the acquisition of the insanitary buildings in the town. [2 ss.]
11	Do.	No. 1180 M., July 17.	Delegation of powers.—Authorising Municipal Councils to grant leases of agricultural lands and avenue produce up to a limit of three years and delegating to Collectors the power of according sanction to such leases when they exceed three years. [1 s.]
12	Do.	No. 1216 M., July 27.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Vellore Municipality for 1907–1908. [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 1216 M., July 28.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Madura Municipality for 1907–1908. [1 s.]

No.	Department	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
		1908.	
14	Local and Municipal.	No. 1234 M., July 24.	Separation of the Conservancy and Death Departments under the Corporation of Madras.—Approving the proposals of the Corporation of Madras for the organization of separate conservancy and Sanitary Branches of the Health Department, and sanctioning, with remarks, the proposition statement submitted by the President, Corporation of Madras, embodying those proposals. [3 pp.]
15	Do.	No. 1245 M., July 27.	Inspection Notes.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on the Calicut Municipality. [2 pp.]
16	Do.	No. 1270 M., July 31.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Negapatam Municipality for 1907–1908 [1 p.]
17	Do.	No. 1271 M., July 31.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Kollary Municipality for 1907–1908. [1 p.]
18	Do.	No. 1272 M., July 31.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Conjeeveram Municipality for 1907–1908. [2 pp.]
19	Do.	No. 1273 M., July 31.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Tanjore Municipality for 1907–1908 [2 pp.]
20	Do.	No. 1281 M., July 31.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Ambasamudram Municipality for 1907–1908 [2 pp.]
21	Do.	Nos. 1302-1303 A. M., Aug. 5.	Grant of leave, etc., to officers under the Corporation of Madras.—Sanctioning the rule framed by the Corporation of Madras under section 94 (b) and (c) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, for regulating, in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, the grant of leave of absence, leave allowances and acting allowances and for regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities in respect of the officers and servants of the Corporation other than the officers appointed under sections 9 and 12 and ordering the necessary notification to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in the Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani languages. [1 p.]
22	Do.	No. 1312 M., Aug 5.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Kumbakonam Municipality for 1907–1908. [1 p.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 2 pice.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഉദകമണ്ഡലം, 1908 ജൂലായി 18 - നം.

നമ്പർ 411.—വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കാരത്തിനുമേലും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന 1904 ലെ (1904 ലെ 1) വിക്ക വസ്തു ആക്ടിലെ എല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകളും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് 1908 മേയി 13 - നു തീയതിയത്തെ 620 - നമ്പർ ഹോം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു വക പരസ്യത്താൽ താഴെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന 5 വിക്ക വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു സംബന്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കയാൽ മേപ്പടി ആക്ടു 4 - നു വകുപ്പിനാൽ തനിക്കു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരപ്രകാരം അവർ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതും 1908 ജനവരി 7 - നു തീയതിയത്തെയും 14-നു തീയതിയത്തെയും 21-നു തീയതിയത്തെയും ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റുകളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ താഴെ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിക്ക വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ഇതിനാൽ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

വത്സനാടി.

സവ്വീരം.

പാക്കാനെ സംഘയിപ്പുകൾ—

(a) മണ്ഡിലി.

(b) പൊന്നുരിതാരം.

ടി. മുത്തു കൃഷ്ണൻ,
ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Vakeel and Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 33] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, August 18, 1908.

No. 1237.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Sri Radha Mohan Rajendra Deva Garu to be a member of the Ganjam District Board.

No. 1238.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Tinnevelly District Board.

No. 1239.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. S. R. M. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal as Chairman of the Municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 1240.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. T. M. Govinda Chariyar Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Walajapet.

No. 1241.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Rajahmundry.

No. 1242.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Harvey to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tuticorin.

No. 1243.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Shaikh Abdulla Sahib Bahadur to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Rajahmundry.

No. 1244.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry Sowcar Narayana Rao Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vaniyambadi.

No. 1245.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Jagannadham Chettiyar Garu to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Conjeeveram.

No. 1246.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. John Cruz Mothe Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tuticorin.

No. 1247.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Bolar Babu Rao Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mangalore.

No. 1248.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. C. S. Venkataramayya Garu and M.R.Ry. Perla Ratna Virabhadra Chettiyar Avargal have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Chingleput.

No. 1249.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tanjore Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mayavaram.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 1250.—The Collector of Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Mr. F. Foulkes to be a member of the Wynaad Taluk Board.

No. 1251.—The Collector of Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Thachenkavil Nilambur Manavedan Tirumulpad Avargal to be a member of the Malapporam Taluk Board.

No. 1252.—The Collector of Kurnool, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Eppala Timma Reddi Garu to be a member of the Nandikotkur Taluk Board.

No. 1253.—The Collector of Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry Kajana Venkaba Rao Avargal to be a member of the Tirumangalam Taluk Board.

No. 1254.—The Collector of Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kalianguer Nagama Nayakar Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal to be a member of the Tirumangalam Taluk Board.

No. 1255.—The Collector of Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Pandai Somaraiyar Avargal to be a member of the Madura Taluk Board.

No. 1256.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rayachoti Seshagiri Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Madanapalle Taluk Board.

No. 1257.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Nandikotkur Taluk Board.

No. 1258.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sankalattur P. Natesa Aiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Negapatam Taluk Board.

No. 1259.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Raghupati Venkatasatnam Nayuda Garu, M.A., L.T., and M.R.Ry. Peddada Venkata Siva Rao Garu, B.A., have been appointed, by election, as members of the Godavari District Board by the Cocanada Taluk Board.

No. 1260.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Anantagiri Nanjeppa Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Tiruppattur Taluk Board.

No. 1261.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Deputy Tahsildar of Yellavaram division to be a member of the Polavaram Taluk Board.

No. 1262.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Vilathkulam Ramaswami Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Kunarkottai Ramalingam Pillai Sankaralingam Pillai Avargal to be members of the Tuticorin Taluk Board.

No. 1263.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M.R.Ry. Alagiria Pillai, a member of the Tenkasi union panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1264.—Under sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of land, Resurvey Field No. 789-1/A.F.C. No. 331 in Mylapore village, Madras district, published in notification No. 562 on page 318 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th June 1898, as being required for a conservancy depot in Kistampet.

No. 1265.—Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 282-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st of September 1898, the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section with respect to scavengers shall apply also to sweepers and lamp-lighters employed by the Municipal Council of Coimbatore.

No. 1266.—IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FUND, MADURA.

Whereas the District Board of Madura acting in the administration of the trust property known as the "Museum and Library Fund, Madura", which consists of Government promissory-notes of the value of Rs. 8,900 (Rs. 6,200 being the amount transferred by the Committee for the commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887, to the District Board of Madura, for the construction of a Museum and Library in Madura and Rs. 2,700 being the interest on the said sum of Rs. 6,200), has made application for vesting the said fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the said property shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 6 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said "Museum and Library Fund."

No. 1267.—APPLICATION of the Negapatam Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.

The work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the entire work or of such part of it as it is proposed to meet from the loan funds.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law under which the said fund is levied, received or held.	The period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments and the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to repay the loan.	The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	A detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority for the three last preceding years.	All existing prior charges upon the funds of the local authority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
For converting the old Dutch market at Negapatam into a fish market. Rs. 16,750—Rs. 15,000 from the loan fund and Rs. 750 from Municipal funds.	Rs. 15,000.	The Negapatam Municipal Fund.	The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	The loan will be taken in one instalment and will be repaid in ten equal annual instalments of Rs. 1,819 each.	At 4 per cent. per annum.	Attached herewith.	(1) Existing on the 31st March 1908 on account of the loan of Rs. 6,000 taken from the Bank of (O. C., No. 417 M., dated 6th March 1904) for the acquisition of Kampan Chetty's market site .. .. .. Rs. 3,253 (2) Rupees 20,000 at 4 per cent. (G. O., No. 354 M., dated 16th February 1905) for the acquisition of Nagore Choultry Buildings in Nagore Municipality and construction of a market thereon .. 20,864 (3) Rupees 6,000 at 4 per cent. (G.O., No. 493 M., dated 6th March 1906) for experimental water-supply scheme .. .. 6,475 Total .. 30,592

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE CHILE

DETAILED account of the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Negapatam Municipality for the three years ending 1907–1908.

	Actuals, 1905–1906.	Actuals, 1906–1907.	Actuals, 1907–1908.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tax on carts	9,879	9,536	9,986
" buildings	29,007	31,326	30,673
" lands	1,341	1,404	1,305
" vehicles	1,905	1,540	1,550
" animals	1,961	2,090	1,931
" carts	1,621	1,482	1,665
Tolls	6,109	5 985	5,130
Realisations under Special Acts	1,271	1,233	1,066
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc.	9,121	6,840	6,036
Conservancy recoveries	359	315	680
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	109	130	144
" medical institutions	281	279	476
Income from markets and slaughter-houses	5,008	4,750	5,324
License fees	2,150	2,550	2,582
Other fees	328	380	381
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	1,052	3,024	2,021
Interest on investments and premium on loans	67	17	17
Grants and contributions from Government for other purposes	814	157	20
" " Local Boards	1,450	1,450	1,450
" " other bodies	195	270	244
Receipts for services to private individuals	11,416	12,158	4,818
Miscellaneous	1,292	2,613	3,380
Total receipts	84,314	91,845	83,419
Sale-proceeds of Government securities, etc., realisations of sinking fund, and discount on investments	6,300	..	..
Advances recovered	6,027	27,782	1,490
Total	7,927	27,782	1,490
Opening balance	43,807	10,803	35,142
Grand total	1,36,078	1,30,430	1,20,057
Charges.			
Grant 1—			
New Works—			
Communications	..	..	..
Buildings	36	361	61
Water-supply	2,366	898	5,741
Miscellaneous public improvements	913	470	4,429
Repairs—	73	..	..
Communications	..	..	..
Buildings	10,619	14,085	8,319
Water-supply	1,894	1,465	2,434
Establishment	1,360	2,320	1,014
Tools and plant and other stores	762	703	770
Contributions for public works	40	71	63
	325	..	300
Total	21,433	20,250	23,245
Grant 2—			
Municipal schools	1,706	1,787	2,240
Grant-in-aid	4,625	4,471	3,060
Inspection	337	330	281
Miscellaneous	768	762	720
Total	7,336	8,335	6,471
Grant 3—			
Hospitals and dispensaries—			
Other charges	7,245	7,124	7,564
Contributions	393	411	337
Vaccination	842	801	681
Registration of births and deaths	461	497	499
Sanitation	27,733	29,241	33,708
Total	38,364	38,157	84,840
Grant 4—			
Lighting	4,993	5,206	5 633
Markets and slaughter-houses	378	416	633
Avenues	..	10	1
Public gardens, survey of land, fire, pound and other charges	4,865	3,740	3,762
Total	10,237	9,462	9,236
Grant 5—			
Superannuation and management including bonus to provident fund and pensions and gratuities	7,607	6,002	8,537
Repayment of debt	1,800	1,074	1,740
Interest on loans	1,588	1,816	1,452
Refunds	296	52	305
Total charges	86,502	85,778	96,226
Expenditure from loans, grant or other special funds—			
New Works	4,647	14,850	13,577
Advances recoverable	27,126	1,466	1,062
Closing balance	16,803	27,703	14,990
Grand total	1,35,078	1,30,400	1,20,057

No. 1268.—Whereas M R.Ry. C S. Subramanyam Garu, High Court Vakil, Bellary, being the person acting in the administration of the "Talaramma Chattiram" in Bellary, has on the 28th day of March 1908, under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made application that the building known as "Talaramma Chattiram" in Bellary, may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the benefit of Brahman wayfarers, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the said property shall, as from 1st September 1908, vest and be thenceforth vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and he hold by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the said trust and for the said purpose.

No. 1269.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 483 published at page 158 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th August 1894 as relates to the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat of the Perampet union, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum strength of the panchayat of the said union shall be 11 from 1st October 1908.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1270.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial and burning ground at Vempalli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be seen at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambake, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district Pullendla taluk, Vempalli village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 489.	Malapati China Elisiah ..	North, S. No. 488, Local Fund road; east, S. No. 481; old cart trading from Vempalli to Chintala-madugupalli, hamlet of Vempalli; south, S. No. 490 hillock pambokn: west S. Nos. 493 C and 494 B, Local Fund road, a portion of S. No. 489.	acs. 4·23

No. 1271.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine at Markapur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Markapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Markapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambake, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Markapur taluk, Markapur village.			
Circar, dry, S. No 313.	Chalavadi Kotiah	North and east, S. No 313; south, S. No. 313; west, S No 312	acres ·9

No. 1272.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·39 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for acquisition of mesnentary houses in the Ootacamund Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available for inspection at the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

SCHEDULE.

Municipal door number.	Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	The Nilgiri District, Ootacamund Municipality.			Cents.
533 and 534.	No. E. 181	Madanna	North, street; east, No. E. 180; south, road; west, street.	1½
537 ..	No. E. 183 ..	Do.	North, road; east, No. E. 188; south and west, street.	1½
" ..	No. E. 188, part ..	Do.	North, road; east and south, street; west, No. E. 189.	2½
656 ..	No. E. 215 A ..	Messrs. Mesnjee Sait & Co.	North, No. E. 216, east, No. E. 214; south, road; west, No. E. 215.	1½
669, 670 and 672.	No. E. 729 ..	Abdul Rahim Sait ..	North, No. E. 219; east, No. E. 218, south, road; west, No. E. 223.	1½
660 ..	No. E. 221, part ..	Dala Sait & Co.	North, No. E. 725, east, No. E. 224; south, road; west, No. E. 223.	½
661 ..	No. E. 223, do ..	Messrs. A. R. H. Fakeer Muhammad Sait & Sons.	North, street; east, No. E. 221; south, road, west, street.	1½
686 ..	No. E. 240 ..	Santhanam Ammal ..	North, No. E. 239; east, street; south, No. E. 241; west, No. E. 245.	½
689 ..	No. E. 238 ..	Esoof Sait Sahib ..	North, No. E. 236, east, street; south, No. E. 240; west, No. E. 243.	½
695 and 700.	No. E. 244, part ..	Muthaviran Pillai ..	North, No. E. 212; east, No. E. 249; south, No. E. 245; west, street.	1½
718 ..	No. E. 266 ..	Rahimtulu Sait	North and east, lane; south and west, street.	3½
722 to 725..	No. E. 269 ..	Mosque property ..	North, street; east, lane; south, street, west, lane.	1½
731 ..	No. E. 345 ..	Esoof Sait Sahib ..	North, No. E. 341; east, lane; south and west, street.	1½
730 ..	No. E. 344 ..	Mossa Abdul Rahim Sait ..	North, No. E. 313; east, lane; south, No. E. 345; west, street.	½
826 to 828..	No. E. 313 ..	Government Quarter Syed Ahmad Sahib.	North, No. E. 337; east and south, street; west, No. E. 340.	3½
830 ..	No. E. 337, part ..	Messrs. Mesnjee Sait & Co.	North, street; east and south, No. E. 342; west, No. E. 340.	½
870 to 871..	No. E. 336 ..	Sait Jamal Sait	North, No. E. 339; east, No. E. 342, south, No. E. 311 A, west, lane.	1½
819 ..	No. E. 332 ..	Messrs. A. R. H. Fakeer Muhammad Sait & Sons.	North, No. E. 333; east, lane, south, Nos. E. 330 and 331; west, lane.	2½
928 to 930..	No. E. 318 ..	Muhammad Hussain Sahib..	North, No. E. 317, east, lane; south and west, No. E. 319.	2½
929 to 931 and 967.	No. E. 312 ..	Noor Mohammad Sait ..	North, No. E. 312, east, No. E. 315, south and west, street.	5
958 ..	No. E. 312, part ..	Hajee Ebin Sait ..	North, No. E. 311, east, No. E. 310, north and west, street.	3½
1109 ..	No. E. 70, do ..	Mrs. G. Simon	North and east, street; south, road; west, street.	½
1110 ..	No. E. 70, do. ..	Rakmajee Rao	North and east, street; south, road; west, No. E. 68.	½
			Total ..	·39 of an acre.

No. 1273.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·52 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of a road and for a cholera shed in the Tuticorin Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tenneralty district, Gingeepooram taluk, Tattaravu village.			acres.
Dry land, S. No. 348 (four plots).	Dakshina Nadu Urai Marai Nadar (patta).	*Plot No. 1*—North and east, Shanmugaperum road; south, No. 348, assessed waste; west, Sheik Abdul Theragamar's patta land.	·04
Do.	Do.	*Plot No. 2*—North, Victoria entrance road; east, Dakshina Nadar's patta; south, No. 348, assessed waste; west, Sheik Abdul Theragamar's patta land.	·12
Do.	Do.	*Plot No. 3*—North, Dakshina Nadu Urai Marai Nadar pattai; east, cholera shed; south, Dakshina Nadu Urai Marai Nadar pattai; west, Shanmugaperum road.	·01
Do.	Do.	*Plot No. 4*—North, Dakshina Nadu Urai Marai Nadar pattai; east, railway link leading to salt-pans; south, cholera shed building; west, Dakshina Nadu Urai Marai Nadar pattai and the path leading to cholera shed.	·25
		Total ..	·42

No. 1274.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·54 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a slaughter-house at Pamidi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Gooty taluk, Pamidi village.			acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 378.	Sunkarlanda Jayaramacharlu ..	North, S. No. 377; east, S. No. 379; south, S. No. 377; west, S. No. 360.	1·54

No. 1275.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a foot-path; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is available in the Revenue Divisional office, Bandar, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nizam district, Bandar taluk, Satrikar village.			acres.
Ryotwari, dry, D. No. 341 A.	Chodavarapu Sarasayya ..	North, D. No. 337 B; east and south, D. No. 341 B, west, D. No. 338.	·02
Do. No. 337 B.	Do ..	North, D. No. 335, east, D. Nos. 337 C and 341 A; south, D. No. 338 B, west, D. No. 337 A.	·03
		Total ..	·05

No. 1276.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·3 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a railway feeder road through Machilipatnam in the Masulipatnam Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Bandar taluk, Masulipatnam village.			
Govt., dry, D. No. 820-1 B	Patlidar, Jonnalagadda Venkatarawmi; purchaser, Kavuta Satyanarayana Rao.	North, No. 820-1 A; east, No. 820-2; south, No. 814; west, Nos 823 and 821.	acre. ·3

No. 1277.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·49 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for storing materials for the Parvatipur-Rayaghada road; and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer of Parvatipur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Parvatipur, and can be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Rayaghada taluk, Rayaghada village.			
Zamindari waste land surveyed. forest not	Maharaja of Jeypore ..	North, road; east, south and west, hill	acre. 3·49

No. 1278.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·92 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish and night soil depot in Vellore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take action under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

3. A plan of the land is kept at the office of the Divisional Officer and may be inspected during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Sadappai village.			
Dry, S. No. 366 E ..	Muhammad Yakub Sahib, by mother and guardian Nukhbool B.	North, S. No. 336 1, east, S. Nos. 366 D and 367, south, S. Nos 366 F, 366 G, 366 H, 368 and 369; west, S. No 302 D-2.	acre. 3·43
Do. No 366 F ..	Yamkan, by mother and guardian Thathi alias Dawasi.	North, S. No. 366 E; east, S. Nos 366 D and 367, south, S. No. 368; west, S. No. 302 D-2.	·49
		Total ..	3·92

No. 1279.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·002 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Bappanad Temple road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Mangalore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Mangalore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, thatch or permanent, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Bappanad village.			
Hagayet, S. No. 38-9 B	Unki (female)	North, S. No. 38-3 A; east, S. No. 33 A; south, S. No. 38-1; west, S. No. 38-9 A	acre. ·002

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, August 15, 1908.

No. 214-P.—In modification of notification No. 212-P., published on pages 435-436, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th August 1908, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur	Gooty ..	Palturu	Malabar ..	Chirakkal	Baliapatam.
		Haveraeapuvam.			*Cannanore.*
		Hondarbala.			Chirakkal amsom.
		Kollegal.			
		Kunagalli.	Nilgiris, The.	Ootacamund.	Ootacamund
		Linganapersm.			Thammanatti
		Medurenalli.			
Coimbatore.	Kollegal ..	Madigundem.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Arasekuppam.
		Mullur			Bagur.
		Palaiyem			Doddaberuagar.
		Settagalem			
		Singanallur.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore
		Sittaiyanuparam.			

NOTE.—The towns in italics are Railway stations.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole Province.	II. Bombay —*cont.*	(c) Towns—*cont.*
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(ii) Ports—
	(a) Districts—		Bhiwadi.
	Kaira		Bulsar.
	Thana.		Kalyan.
	(b) States and Agencies—		Thana.
	Rewakantha.		2. *Central Division*—
	(c) Towns—		(a) Districts—
	(i) City—		Poona.
	Bombay.		Satara.
			Sholapur.
			(b) Town—
			Poona City

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II Bombay —*cont.*	3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. (*b*) Dharwar town 4. *Sindh*— (*a*) Towns— Karachi town and port. 5. *Political Charges*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. (*b*) Towns— (i) Ports— Bet. Jamnagar. Kerawal. Kodinar. Mandvi.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— 24 Parganas. (*b*) Towns— Calcutta City. Monghyr.
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Hoshiarpur. Jullundur. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana
IV. The Punjab —*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Lyallpur. Montgomery. Rawalpindi. (*b*) Patiala State.
V. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	(*a*) Districts— Muzaffarnagar.
VI. Burma..	(*a*) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada. Maubin. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Sagaing. Thayawaddy. Thaton. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns— Mandalay. Moulmein Rangoon (Port).
VII. North-West Frontier Provinces	Nowshera Cantonment.
VIII. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Betul. (*b*) Towns— Amraoti.
IX. Hyderabad State.	Osmanabad District. Raichur

P.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Arthikad, Cannanore. | Ettakat, Mattupalaiyam. | Mangalore.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Coonoor.

Madura and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gadagalli. | Kappam. | Mulanur. | Patchur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 832 P., dated 31st May 1909.

Ootacamund, August 10, 1908.

No. 215-P.—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 8th August 1908.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each Infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 8th August 1908.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 25th July 1908.						Reported during the week ending 1st August 1908.						Reported during the week ending 8th August 1908.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Bellary district—																		
Other places																		
Cuddapah district	4	4	55	60	59	64	—	2	44	33	44	35	2	1	85	36	87	37
Malabar district—																		
Other places			4	3	4	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3
Calicut							—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore			4	3	4	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3
Nilgiris, The—																		
Coonoor and			3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3
Other places							—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	3
Salem district	1	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	3	1
South Arcot district	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore			2	2	2	2	—	—	8	7	8	7	—	—	10	7	10	7
Total	5	5	76	73	81	78	—	2	83	66	85	68	4	1	107	69	111	70

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

POSTING

Octacamund, August 13, 1908.

No. 119.—M.R.Ry. Annu Chidambara Pranatartiharn Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Inspector of Schools, acting in the Fifth Circle, to act as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, during the absence of Mr. A. Mayhew on leave or until further orders.

PROMOTION.

No. 120.—M.R.Ry. Annu Chidambara Pranatartiharn Aiyar Avargal, B.A., to act in the Indian Educational Service.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools are ordered:—

(1) M.R.Ry. C. E. Venkatramana Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vriddhachalam range, acting in the Trichinopoly range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adoni range, *vice* M.R.Ry. H. G. Krishna Rao transferred. To join on relief from the Trichinopoly range.

(2) M.R.Ry. H. G. Krishna Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adoni range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vriddhachalam range, *vice* No. (1). To join on relief.

(3) M.R.Ry. T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range (on leave), to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram range.

(4) M.R.Ry. T. Krishna Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly division, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range, *vice* No. (3) without prejudice to his present acting appointment.

(5) M.R.Ry. S. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, West Srivaikuntam range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range, *vice* No. (4). To join on relief.

(6) M.R.Ry. P. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government Training School, Trichinopoly, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, West Srivaikuntam range, in the probationary class, *vice* No. (5). To join as soon as possible.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 13th August 1903.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for a month, with effect from the date of relief, to M.R.Ry. K. Duraiswami Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram range, and to place the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore range, in charge of the Chidambaram range during the above period in addition to his own duties.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 17th August 1903.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, under Rule 185 of the Madras Educational Rules, Fifth edition, the approval service certificate of the Primary Grade bearing No. 3191, dated 3rd December 1903, held by Utharampendi Arunachalam Pillai *alias* Josiam Arunachalam Pillai will be considered to have been cancelled.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th August 1903.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION—DECEMBER 1903.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations hereby notifies that the next Upper Secondary Examination in the Compulsory subjects will be held on *Monday the 7th December next* and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with Government notification, dated 4th July 1896, as subsequently amended from time to time:—

Bellary.	Kumbakonam.	Salem.
Calicut.	Madras.	Tinnevelly.
Cuddalore.	Madura.	Trichinopoly.
Cuddapah.	Masulipatam.	Vellore.
Guntur.	Rajahmundry.	Vizagapatam.

2. The examination is open to—

(i) Pupils of the sixth form of recognized schools.
Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner from so doing, such candidate must forward with his application a certificate signed by the Headmaster of the school he is attending at the date of application to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for Upper Secondary Schools and that he has attended a recognized school from the commencement of the current school year.

(ii) Private candidates permitted to appear by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

(iii) Candidates who, in view to qualifying for the post of Sub-Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, are desirous of appearing in a second language only. (Male candidates in this case must have passed at least the First Examination in Arts and female candidates the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination.)

NOTE.—*No candidates whether "pupil" or "private", will be admitted to the examination unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.*

3. The following are the fees to be paid:—

	Rs.
(i) For the full compulsory test	8
(ii) For female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry ..	8
(iii) For candidates appearing in a second language only in view to qualifying for the post of Sub-Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools	8

4. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Madras Bank, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or by the Madras Bank attached to the application. *The fees will, on no account, be received in the Commissioner's Office.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of pupil candidates, the fee should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Headmasters on application.*

5. Candidates must make out their applications in *English on printed forms*, which may be obtained in the mofussil from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, and at Madras at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakam, and send them with the

necessary enclosures securely fastened to them, direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

To [*Application for admission to the Upper Secondary Examination.*]

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Madras,

so that they reach the Commissioner's office *on or before the* 31st August, after which date no application will be received. Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post card to their respective applications.* The post card should bear *the sender's address only, and no other writing.* Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently-stamped covers will be rejected.*

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

3. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* in their applications and give their *address in full* also; if "Other Hindus" they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahmin Caste Hindus" or "Panchamas." Candidates coming up in a second language only in view to qualifying for the post of Sub-Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools should state so in column 7 of their applications. Applications defective in any particular will be returned, and if they are not re-submitted with the omissions supplied *so that they reach this office within a fortnight from the date of their return*, they will not be accepted.

4. No candidate will be admitted to the above examination at any place other than that named in his application, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one place; also pupils of the same school can be examined only at the same station. All candidates are required to select the station nearest to their permanent place of residence, where they are known or can be easily identified. Candidates changing their place of examination without the knowledge and consent of the Commissioner must be prepared to have their examination cancelled.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 *supra*.

5. Private candidates admitted by special order of the Commissioner must submit with their applications the order giving them permission to appear.

6. *The fee paid by a candidate will, in no case, be refunded to him, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are accordingly warned to satisfy themselves before remitting their fees that they are, under the rules in force, eligible to appear for the examination.*

7. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

8. The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Days	Hours.	Subjects.
1908.		
Monday, 7th December ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	*Arithmetic.*
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	*Geometry.*
Tuesday, 8th December ..	10 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. ..	*Algebra*
	11-45 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. ..	*Mensuration.*
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M. ..	*Geography*
Wednesday, 9th December.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	*History of England*
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	*History of India.*
Thursday, 10th December ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	First Language.—*Grammar and Language.*
	2 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. ..	Do. *Handwriting*
	2-45 P.M. to 3-15 P.M. ..	Do. *Dictation.*
	3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Do. *Translation or Advanced Composition.*
Friday, 11th December ..	10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. ..	First Language.—*Paraphrase and Composition.*
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Second Language.—*Grammar and Language.*
Saturday, 12th December ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Second Language.—*Translation and Composition.*
	2 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. ..	Do. *Handwriting*
	2-45 P.M. to 3-15 P.M. ..	Do. *Dictation*

12. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the notification regulating the examination, copies of which can be had on payment at the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 27th July 1908.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
for Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF SINGLE SUBJECT CERTIFICATES—APRIL 1908 AND JUNE 1908.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in April and June last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued, as under, on or after the 20th December next *and for three months only from that date.*

I. "Pupil" candidates from *recognised* institutions will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared.

II. "Private" candidates (*i.e.*, candidates against whose names the words "Private study" are entered in the pass lists), except such of them as were examined at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore or Trivandrum, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres named opposite to their names in the pass-lists are situated; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Deputy Collector of Madras; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Trivandrum, to the Honourable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(1) In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

(2) Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

(3) Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 20th March next will be required under G.O., No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1887, to pay a penalty of Annas Eight for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of one Rupee for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

(4) The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. The application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* No. II *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who, at the Government Technical Examinations held in April and June last, completed the tests prescribed for a *Group Certificate* or a *Diploma* or likewise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, June, November or December in any year but have not obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the undersigned, before the 30th November next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. Applications which are received later than the 30th November will *not* be attended to before August next.

Those candidates that appeared as pupils from Colleges or Schools should submit the required information through the heads of their institutions and those that appeared as private candidates, direct.

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to "pupil" candidates through the heads of their respective institutions, and to "private" candidates, direct, by the 20th December next.]

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects passed in.				Whether a "pupil" or a "private" candidate; if a "pupil", name of the institution from which and date appeared.	Year and month in which the examination was held.	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifying candidate's success.		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number in order of merit.			Date.	Page.		

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th August 1908.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
for *Commissioner.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written tests* in connection with the next Government Technical Examinations will be held on the 23rd November next and subsequent days in the following subjects according to the grade or grades specified opposite to each, *the Oral and Practical tests being conducted*

either before or after this date in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Music.

Music *	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced.

Drawing, etc.

Free-hand Outline Drawing	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Design †	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geometrical Drawing	Do.	Do.	Do.
Painting ‡	Do.	Do.	Do.
Modelling	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wood-engraving	....	Do.	Do.
Copper-plate Engraving	....	Do.	Do.

Jeweller's work.

Jeweller's work	Elementary..	Intermediate..	....
Silversmith's work	Do.	Do.	....
Watch and Clock repairing	....	Do.	....

Printing, Book-binding and Type-founding

Letterpress Printing—			
Compositor's work	Elementary..	Intermediate..	....
Proof-reader's work	Do.	Do.	....
Press work	Do.	Do.	....
Machine work	Do.	Do.	....
Printer's Warehouse work	Do.	Do.	....
Book-binding	Do.	Do.	....
Type-casting	Do.	Do.	....
Stereotyping	Do.	Do.	....
Electrotyping	Do.	Do.	....

Wood-work and Metal-work.

Cabinet-making §	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Blacksmith's work	Do.	Do.	....
Carriage building	....	Do.	....
Metal-work ‖	Elementary..	Do.	Advanced.

Leather-work.

Boot and Shoemaking	Elementary..	Intermediate..	....
Tanning Leather	....	Do.	....
Saddlery and Harness-making	....	Do.	....

Textile Fabrics.

Cotton-spinning	....	Intermediate..	....
Cotton-weaving ¶	Elementary..	Do.	....
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton	....	Do.	....
Silk dyeing	....	Do.	....
Silk Manufacture	....	Do.	....
Carpet-weaving	Elementary..	Do.	....
Lace-making	Do.	Do.	....

Glass and Pottery.

Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	Elementary..	Intermediate..	....
Glass-making	....	Do.	....

* Candidates bringing up Music should state in their applications the particular branch they bring up for the practical test—whether "Pianoforte", "Violin", "Singing", "Harmonium", etc.

† Candidates for the Advanced Examination in Design should state in their applications whether they elect to be examined in "Wall and window decoration", or in "Wood-carving and Furniture", or in "Pattern designing for textile fabrics", or in "Gold and Silversmith's work".

‡ Candidates bringing up Painting should state in their applications, if for the *Intermediate* grade, whether they desire to be examined in water colour (sepia), or oils, or lacquers in the *First test*, and if for the *Advanced* grade, whether they desire to be examined in oils or water colours in the *First* and *Third tests*.

§ Candidates coming up for the examination in Cabinet-making should state in their applications whether they are bringing up "Joiner's work" or Wood-carving".

‖ Candidates bringing up Metal-work should state in their applications whether they take *Ornamental* work as their principal trade and *sorting* work as a subsidiary or *vice versâ*, and whether they wish to work in brass, copper and bell-metal or in aluminium.

¶ Candidates bringing up Cotton-weaving (Elementary grade) should state in their applications whether they desire to be examined on the Native or the European hand loom.

Tailoring and Dress-making.

Tailoring*	Elementary..	Intermediate..	....
Needle-work and Dress-making ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Embroidery	Do. ..	Do. ..	....

Cookery.

Cookery	Intermediate..	....
Bread-making	Do. ..	....

2. The following are ordinarily the centres at which the *Written* examination will be held. The examinations, however, for all grades in (1) Modelling, (2) Wood-engraving and (3) Copper-plate Engraving, and for the *Advanced Grade only* in (1) Free-hand Outline Drawing, (2) Design, (3) Painting, (4) Cabinet-making and (5) Metal-work will be held *only at Madras*.

Amalapuram (for Drawing only).	Kumbakonam.	Palghat.
Arni.	Levedale (Ootacamund).	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Madras.	Saidapet.
Bellary.	Madura.	Salem.
Berhampur.	Mangalore.	Tanjore.
Bezwada.	Masulipatam.	Tellicherry.
Calicut.	Mercara for (Free hand Outline Drawing—Elementary grade—only).	Tinnevelly.
Chicacole.		Trichinopoly.
Chingleput.	Mysore.	Trivendrum.
Cocanada.	Nazareth.	Vellore.
Coimbatore.	Ongole.	Vizagapatam.
Karur.		Vizianagram.

N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of *thirty*, the candidates that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

3. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination, entered in his application, which must invariably be the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides, or should it not be a centre, the place nearest to it where the examination is held. A candidate appearing for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination annulled.

4. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioner will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the *Written* examination in any of the subjects mentioned, at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than *thirty* candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Application for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioner through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 22nd August. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each district.

5 The oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N B.— *To guard against disappointment in the case of such of the Oral and Practical examinations as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the* Fort St. George Gazette *from time to time.*

6. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place must, *at their own expense*, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of institutions are requested to see, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in the *Technical* subjects and for the grades in them brought up by their *pupils*.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised *for General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical examinations.

8 All pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, no applications of any *private* candidates being enclosed with these applications.

9. Each candidate must, wherever the syllabus requires it, submit, before the 31st August, the necessary drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works". Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own unaided work by the head of the institution or office to which he belongs, by an officer of the

* Candidates for the Intermediate examination in Tailoring should state in their applications whether they are coming up in "Cutting" or in "Making up".

Public Works Department not below the rank of Supervisor, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by examiners unless the certificate of authorship is quite satisfactory, and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of such work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of the persons granting the certificates. Further, if any suspicion attaches to any certified, works submitted by pupils from Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be compelled to recommend to the Director of Public Instruction the withdrawal of the departmental privileges enjoyed by the schools. Private candidates, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the examiners, will be liable to have their examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (i.e., the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be sent in one and the same roll. Also, on the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars in ink:—

(1) Name of candidate,
(2) Place of examination,
(3) Subject,
(4) Grade, and
(5) Total number of drawings in each roll.

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a *separate* cover and *not rolled up* with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms, so that they reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 31st August, after which date no applications will be received.* Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

11. Candidates in the mofussil should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

	Elementary. Rs.	Intermediate. Rs.	Advanced. Rs.
For each subject	1	4	8
For each stage where a subject is divided into stages	..	2	4

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras, attached to the application, which must in every case reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 31st August. *On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's office, whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders. No application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's office by the date prescribed.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned by the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Headmasters on application.*

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it.*

☞ Candidates are warned that the application itself *should not be enclosed* with any drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works" that may be sent, but should be submitted in a *separate* cover.

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambakam,
Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post card* in *their respective applications.* The post card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" or "Despatched" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

15. Candidates should write their names, their father's names and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* in their applications and give their *address in full* also; if "Other Hindus", they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus", or "Panchamas". Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

NOTE.—The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications.

16 *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination and that they can, if necessary, proceed, at their own expense, beyond the limits of the examination centre selected by them, for the purpose of undergoing the Written, or the Oral and Practical examinations.*

17. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (late Preliminary), where the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications cite the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18. The examinations in the subjects under "Drawing, etc.," will be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table. *Candidates will not be allowed to come up in more than one of the subjects bracketed together for the same time on the same day in the table below, or for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year:—*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.		
1918.	9 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Drawing from Flat Example ..	Free-hand Outline Drawing.	E
Monday, 22nd November.	9 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Drawing from Flat Example with method.	Do.	I
	9-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Drawing from memory	Do.	A
	1 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. ..	Model Drawing	Do.	E
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Do.	Do.	I
	12 noon to 4 P.M. ..	Drawing the Human Figure ..	Do.	A
Tuesday, 24th November.	9 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Linear Geometry	Geometrical Drawing ..	E
	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Drawing to given scale	Do. ..	E
	9 A.M. to 11 A.M. ..	Practical Linear and Solid Geometry.	Do. ..	I
		Orthographic projection	Do. ..	A
	1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Drawing Foliage from Nature ..	Free-hand Outline Drawing.	I
	11-30 A.M. to 3 P.M. ..	Anatomy of the Human Figure (a) Filling given outline with bones and muscles.	Do.	A
	2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. ..	Anatomy of the Human Figure (b) Written or Oral Examination.	Do.	A
Wednesday, 25th November.	9 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Mechanical Drawing from Measurement (Paper).	Geometrical Drawing ..	I
	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Scenography	Do. ..	A
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Perspective	Do. ..	I
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Perspective (Theory)	Do. ..	A
Thursday, 26th November.	8 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Mechanical Drawing from Measurement (Pachcal).	Geometrical Drawing ..	I
	9 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Perspective (Problems)	Do. ..	A
	1-30 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Copying Ornament	Design	E
	12 30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Outline Design	Do.	I
	From 12 noon ..	Sketch Design	Do.	A
	12 noon to 4 P.M. ..	Modelling, details of Human Figure (2).	Modelling	A
Friday, 27th November.	8 A.M. to 12 noon	Modelling Ornament from Cast ..	Modelling	E
		Modelling from Flat Examples ..	Do	I
		Modelling, details of Human Figure.	Do	A
	12-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Outline Design	Design	E
		Painted Design (2)	Do.	I
	From 12 noon ..	Working Drawings	Do.	A
Saturday, 28th November.	8 A.M. to 12 noon	Working Drawings	Design	A
		Foliage from Nature	Modelling	I
		Designing Ornament (4)	Do	A
	12-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Painted Design	Design	I
	From 1 P.M.	Working Drawings	Do.	A
Monday, 30th November.	8 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Designing Ornament	Modelling	A
	8 A.M. to 12 noon	Light and Shade (Models in Sepia) (4)	Painting	E
		Painting Ornament from Cast (3) ..	Do. ..	I
		Still Life Painting (3)	Do.	A
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Plants or Foliage from Nature (Shaded) (3).	Do.	E
		Do. (Painted) (3)	Do.	I
		Head from Life (2)	Do.	A

E = Elementary. I = Intermediate. A = Advanced.

* The oral examination in Advanced Design will be held while the practical test is going on, if convenient.

(2) Two days including the subsequent day. (3) Three days including the subsequent two days.

(4) Four days including the subsequent three days.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.			
1908.	8 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Designing Ornament		Modelling	A
Tuesday, 1st December.	8 A.M. to 12 noon	Light and Shade (Models in Sepia) ..		Painting	E
		Painting Ornament from Cast ..		Do	I
		Still Life Painting		Do.	A
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Flower or Foliage from Nature (Shaded)		Do.	E
		Do. (Painted)		Do.	I
		Head from Life		Do	A
	8 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Designing Ornament		Modelling	A
	9 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Light and Shade (Models in Sepia) ..		Painting	E
Wednesday, 2nd December.	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Painting Ornament from Cast ..		Do.	I
		Still Life Painting		Do.	A
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Flower or Foliage from Nature (Shaded)		Do.	E
		Do. (Painted)		Do.	I
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Head from Life		Do.	A
	9 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Light and Shade (Models in Sepia) ..		Painting	E
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Head from Life		Do.	A
Thursday, 3rd December.	From 12 noon ..	Written or Oral Examination ..		Wood-engraving ..	I
		Do. ..		Do. ..	A
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Oral Examination		Copper-plate Engraving ..	I
		Written Examination		Do. ..	A
		Drawing the Human Figure from Life		Painting	A
	8 A.M. to 12 noon	Practical Examination		Wood engraving ..	I
		Do (2)		Do. ..	A
		Do. (First Test) ..		Copper-plate Engraving ..	I
		Do (First Test) ..		Do. ..	A
Friday, 4th December.	1 P.M. to 9 P.M. ..	Written or Oral Examination ..		Modelling	A
	12 noon to 4 P.M.	Practical Examination		Wood-engraving ..	A
		Do (Second Test) ..		Copper-plate Engraving ..	A
	12-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Practical Examination		Wood-engraving ..	I
		Practical Examination		Wood-engraving ..	A
Saturday, 5th December.	8 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Do (Second Test) ..		Copper plate Engraving ..	I
		Do. (Third Test) ..		Do. ..	A

E = Elementary I = Intermediate A = Advanced.

(2) Two days including the subsequent day.

N.B.—The dates and hours for the examinations in the remaining subjects will be notified later.

19. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Press, Madras. No copies either of the syllabuses or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's office.

20. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit: or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th August 1908.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
for *Commissioner.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CORRIGENDA.

In the list of Text-books for University Examinations published in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd and 29th June 1908 and the 7th July 1908, under "Matriculation Examination, 1909",

For—

"English—Selections to be published by the University"

Read—

"English"

"A Voyage to Lilliput—Swift
(Nelson's School Edition, 4*d.*)
The Little Duke—Charlotte Yonge
(Macmillan's School Edition, Re. 1.)

Note.—Besides the above there will be other text-books prescribed in December 1908, as well as certain selections in Poetry to be published by the University towards the end of 1908."

Omit "IV—Physics and Chemistry—"

(*a*) Elements of Physics—Balfour Stewart. Primer of Physics.
(*b*) Elements of Chemistry—Roscoe. Primer of Chemistry."

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., I.C.S.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 11th August 1908.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES UNDER THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, CHAPTER XI, FIFTH EDITION.

It is hereby notified that the next Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates will be held in December 1908 at the following stations :—

Rumeilkonda.	Cuddapah.	Trichinopoly.
Berhampur.	Bayachoti	Madura.
Chicacole.	Muktampallo	Dindigul.
Ganapur.	Nellore.	Paumalai.
Vizagapatam.	Naynidapet.	Palamcottah.
Vizianagram.	Ongole	Tinnevelly Bridge.
Rajahmundry.	Madras.	Nazareth
Ramapur.	Saidapet.	Coimbatore.
Masulipatam.	Cuddalore.	Cotacamund.
Guntur.	Villupuram.	Calicut.
Bapatla.	Vellore	Tellicherry.
Karnool.	Chittoor.	Badagara
Nandyal.	Ranipet.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Salem.	Cochin.
Samalkot.	Kumbakonam	Malappuram
Ooty.	Tanjore.	Bangalore.
Anantapur.	Tranquebar.	Mercara.

2. The scheme of examination will be notified later.

3. The examination will be open to all *trained* candidates qualified under the rules. Untrained candidates will not be admitted to this examination, nor will fees paid by them through ignorance of the rules be refunded to them.

4. Candidates for the Elementary grade who are not Europeans or Eurasians must take up a vernacular as their first language.

5. The fee for the examination is as follows :—

Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Re 5
Elementary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Re. 1

6. The fee must be paid into a Government Treasury, and the Treasury Officer's receipt sent with the application for admission to the examination.

7. The fee paid by a candidate who absents himself from the examination will, on no account, be refunded to him whatever may have been the cause, public or private, that prevented him from attending the examination. Nor will the fee be refunded to any candidate who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the examination. Candidates are accordingly warned to satisfy themselves, before sending in their applications, that they are eligible under the rules to be admitted to the examination.

8. Applications should be countersigned by the Heads of Training Institutions in which the candidates have been trained.

9. Applications for admission must reach the Office of the Inspector of Training Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., on or before the 15th September 1908. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Inspector. The covers must be superscribed "Preliminary Examination—Application".

10. Applications not prepared in the prescribed printed form, or defective in any particular, or insufficiently stamped, or received after the prescribed date, will be returned. Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received and registered should enclose *addressed post-cards in their respective applications*. Such post-cards will be returned with the acknowledgment to the addressee.

11. The Director of Public Instruction will determine which of the candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination. After approval their names will be published by the Inspector of Training Schools in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Old College, Nungumbaukam, Madras, 6th August 1908.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

Covers, etc., intended for the Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot-Trichinopoly division, are addressed to him at Trichinopoly while the office is located near the Teppakulam Post Office. Consequently they do not reach the office in time. It is requested that in future such communications may be addressed at Teppakulam Post Office.

South Arcot-Trichinopoly Division, 12th August 1908.

M. SINGARAVELU MUDALIYAR,
Assistant Inspector of Schools.

SPECIAL TESTS "SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS".

Candidates who have applied for the ensuing "Salt, Abkári and Customs Tests" to be held on the 14th September 1908 and subsequent dates are hereby informed that the examination at the *Trichinopoly Centre* will be held in the premises of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly Fort.

Trichinopoly Sub Division,
12th August 1908.

O. V. DALRYMPLE HAY,
Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abk. & Cus. Dept.

EXAMINATION IN VERNACULAR SHORTHAND.

In pursuance of G.O., No. 211, Public, dated 10th March 1908, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 31st idem, it is hereby notified that an examination in Vernacular Shorthand will be conducted at the Office of the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras, on Saturday the 31st October 1908 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. The examination will be conducted by a Committee consisting of—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, M.A., B.L., Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement; and

An Under Secretary to Government, to be deputed by Government.

3. Candidates will be at liberty to use any system of Shorthand and may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. The passage in each language will consist of 420 words, dictated in seven minutes, at the rate of 60 words per minute. Candidates will be allowed 21 minutes (at 5 words per minute) for reproducing in longhand the passage dictated to them. Candidates may use pencil or pen for their shorthand notes, but the transcription into longhand must be in ink. Paper and other writing materials will be provided by the Committee, but candidates are at liberty to bring their own materials.

N B—Each element of an inflected or compound word will be counted as a separate word if, taken by itself, it is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb in common use, thus—

Tamil.

மனிதனுடைய—one word.
மனிதனுடைய நிலத்தை—three words (மனிதன் + இடம் + இருந்தை).
அவனுடன்—two words (அவன் + உடன்).
வருகிறான்—one word.

Telugu.

చూచుకొన్నది—one word.
మన మున్నాము—two words (మన + ఉన్నాము).
ఆ కొండ మీదనుండి—three words (ఆ + కొండ + మీదనుండి).
ధర్మంకొరకై—two words (ధర్మంకొరకు + అయి).

Kanarese.

ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್—one word.
ಭಾರಂಕರವಾದ—two words (ಭಾರಂಕರವಲ್ಲ + ಆದ).
ಸಣ್ಣ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಿಲ್ಲದವರು—three words (ಸಣ್ಣವರು + ದೊಡ್ಡ + ಇದವರು).

Malayalam.

കാണുന്നു—one word.
ചെന്നുകിടക്കുന്നു—two words (ചെന്നു + കിടക്കുന്നു).
മിടുക്കനാണെന്നു—three words (മിടുക്കൻ + ആണ് + എന്നതു).

4. The prizes notified in the Government Order referred to above will be awarded by Government on the recommendation of the Committee.

5. Candidates should submit their applications in the following form on or before the 15th October next to the undersigned :—

Form of application for Competitive Examination in Vernacular Shorthand.

1. Name in full.
2. Father's name.
3. Age and date of birth.
4. Race, class or community.
5. Present position or occupation.
6. Examinations passed and other qualifications, with reference to the Gazette where practicable. Here enter specially any certificates obtained in English Shorthand and rate of speed mentioned in certificate.
7. System of Vernacular Shorthand which the candidate desires to use.
8. Name of the teacher by whom, or the institution where, the candidate was prepared for the examination.
9. Permanent postal address.

Date ———— (Signature of candidate.)

Chepauk, 14th August 1908.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Rev. Sett., etc.

EXAMINATIONS.

The candidates mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed at the half-yearly examination held on the 6th July 1908 and following days :—

F.L. = Forest Law.
F.R. = Forest Revenue.
O.P.A. = Office Procedure and Accounts.

Mr. A. Winbush, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in F.L., F.R. and O.P.A.
Mr. T. A. Whitehead, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in F.L., F.R. and O.P.A.
M.R.Ry. E. S. Krishnama Chari, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, in F.L.

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 17th August 1908.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Library Attender on Rs. 12 per mensem at the College of Engineering, Madras. The appointment is permanent.

College of Engineering, Chepauk,
1st August 1908.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Lower Secondary candidates whose vernacular is Canarese for the post of the Headmaster, Government Girls' School, Kudligi, Bellary district, on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem. Candidates must be under 25 years of age. Copies of certificates of education and character should accompany the application.

Office of Sub-Asst. Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Ceded Districts Girls' Range, Bellary,
1st August 1908.

M. ENGLER,
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Ceded Districts Girls' Range.

WANTED a Matriculate with Handwriting test to be sub. *pro tem.* Second Clerk in this office on Rs. 20 per mensem.

The applicant should be below twenty-five years of age and should submit copies of his certificates and testimonials so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 1st September 1908.

Office of the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Madras Girls' Range, Madras S.,
(Camp) Conjeevaram, 7th August 1908.

P. F. PARSONS,
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Madras Girls' Range.

WANTED trained Teachers holding Elementary teachers' certificates for the following appointments in Model Schools attached to Government Training Schools. They should be below 25 years of age if they are not already in Government service and should give in their applications their date of birth. None but those trained in recent years need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Inspector before the 31st August 1908. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 10 rising to Rs. 15 by annual increment of one rupee.

(1)	Fourth Assistant,	Nellore	..	Telugu		
(2)	Do.	Ongole	..			
(3)	Third Assistant,	Anantapur	..			
(4)	Fourth Assistant	do.	..			
(5)	Do.	Rangpet	..	Tamil.		
(6)	Do.	Bellampur	..	Uriya.		
(7)	Third Assistant,	Russellkonda	..	Uriya.		
(8)	Fourth Assistant	do.	..			
(9)	Third Assistant,	Bellary	..	Canarese.		
(10)	Fourth Assistant	do.	..			
(11)	Do.	Mahammadan Training School, Madras.		Hindustani.		

Office of Inspr. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 17th August 1908.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 6 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the GROUP CERTIFICATES in the subjects under which their names appear :—

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
DRAWING.	
C. Singaravelu Asari	School of Arts, Madras.
P. S. Gangadhara Mudali	Do.
Colpalayam Kandaswami	Do.
Muhammad Abdul Rahman	Do.
C. S. Parasurama Aiyar	Do.
P. Kalappa Asari	Do.
C. Arumuga Mudali	Do.
C. V. Damodara Nayakar	Do.
A. C. Murugesa Nayakar	Do.
G. Shadrack	Do.
C. S. Sarvothaman Manuvoh	London Mission High School, Salem, School of Arts, Madras, and private study.
S. Swaminatha Aiyar	Art class, Kumbakonam College.
J. Virabhadraswami	Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam.
S. Sundaram	Satapati High School, Madura Technical Institute, Madura, and private study.
S. Minakshisundaram	Technical Institute, Madura.
P. S. Hanumakiahan Aiyar	School of Arts, Madras, and Technical Institute, Madura.
Shaik Dada Sahib	Board Industrial School, Berwada, and private study.
S. Srinivasulu Nayudu	Municipal Drawing Class, Srirangam, and private study.
C. Kasiviswanatha Pandian	Private study.
M. R. S. Pandian	Do.
S. S. Subrahmanyam	Do.
M. Govindarajn Mudali	Do.
Nyayapati Venkata Krishna Rau	Do.
Potnur Appalaswami	Do.
M. Somasundaram Pillai	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates have failed to satisfy the examiners in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held at the Chittoor centre in July 1908

2. They cannot appear for the Final Examination again before the time noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.	Time before which they cannot appear again for the Final examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
33	Tulu Venkata Sondararomayya	Government Training School, Chittoor.	January 1909.
34	Joseph Abraham	Do. do.	Do.
35	G. B. Swami Nayudu ..	Do. do.	Do.
36	R. Raghuthamachari ..	Do. do.	Do

Office of Inspr. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 8th August 1908.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 4 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the GROUP CERTIFICATES in the subjects under which their names appear :—

Name of candidate	Where educated.
DRAWING.	
O. Singaravelu Asari	School of Arts, Madras.
P. S. Gangadhara Mudali	Do.
Calpakayam Kandaswami	Do.
Muhammad Abdul Rahman	Do.
C. S. Parasuraman Aiyar	Do.
P. Kulappa Asari	Do.
C. Arumuga Mudali	Do.
C. V. Damodara Nayakar	Do.
A. C. Murugesa Nayakar	Do.
G. Shadrack	Do.
C. S. Sarvothaman Manasseh	London Mission High School, Salem, School of Arts, Madras, and private study.
S. Saminatha Aiyar	Art class, Kumbakonam College.
J. Virabhadraswami	Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam.
S. Sundaram	Setupati High School, Madura Technical Institute, Madura, and private study.
S. Minakshisundaram	Technical Institute, Madura.
P. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar	School of Arts, Madras, and Technical Institute, Madura.
Shaik Dada Sahib	Board Industrial School, Bezwada, and private study.
S. Srinivasulu Naydu	Municipal Drawing Class, Srirangam, and private study.
C. Kasiviswanatha Pandian	Private study.
M. R. S. Pandian	Do.
S. S. Subrahmanyan	Do.
M. Govindaraja Mudali	Do.
Nyayapati Venkata Krishna Rao	Do.
Potnur Appalaswami	Do.
M. Soundararam Pillai	Do.

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
DRAWING—*cont.*	
K. Ramanuja Aiyangar	Private study.
S. G. Vedanarasikam	Do.
W. G. Narasimha Mudali	Do.
Bontikoti Papayya	Do.
Rakapalli Devarez	Do.
N. G. Kuppuswami Aiyar	Do.
Vunkili Venkanna	Do.
Parsumal Kola	Do.
T. S. Balasundaram Pillai	Do.
Bhavanagiri Venkata Seva Avadhani	Do.
C. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do.
LETTERPRESS PRINTING.	
V. R. Parthasaradhi	Technical School, Government Press, Madras.
P. Samuel Shanmugam	Do. do.
SURVEYING.	
K. Srinivasa Aiyangar	R. B. A. N. M.'s Technical School, Bangalore, and Private study.
S. Rangaswami Aiyar	Private study.
A. N. Sreenoni	Do.
SHORTHAND.	
K. Srinivasan	St. Joseph's' College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the Diploma in Drawing:—.

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
P. N. Natesa Nayakar	School of Arts, Madras.
C. Chakrapani Mudali	Do.
Y. G. Arumainiromani	Do.
M. Gangadhara Mudali	Do.
P. Narayanaswamy Mudali	Do.
M. Singara Roya Mudali	Do.
E. Raja Rau Nayudu	Do.
M. S. Jagadisan	School of Arts, Madras, and Private study.
S. Thanoo Aiyar	Private study.

The following candidate is declared to have qualified for the Diploma for Chemists and Druggists:—

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
A. Selvanayagam	Medical College, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 17th August 1908.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

Promotions and Appointments.—The following promotions and appointments of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

A.—PERMANENT.

Consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Tirumandangudi Balakrishna Vasudeva Sastri Avargal, First-grade District Munsif—

With effect from 21st May 1908.

M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sitarama Aiyar Kothandarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, First Grade.

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Aiyar Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Second Grade.

M.R.Ry. Panchapakesa Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sankara Gopalaratnam Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (*on probation for two years under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules*).

B.—SUB. *pro tem.*

I. Consequent on the employment of M.R.Ry. Thottakadu Gopalakrishna Pillai Avargal as temporary Subordinate Judge—

With effect from 21st May 1908.

M.R.Ry. Anantanarayana Rajagopala Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mohammad Fazluddin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Natteri Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tirunillai Govinda Pattar Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

II. Consequent on the employment of M.R.Ry. Kizhena Imbichunni Nair Avargal, B.A., B.L., as temporary Subordinate Judge—

With effect from 6th July 1908.

M.R.Ry. Pathangi Narayanacharlar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Vettakoramukan Sama Krishna Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Somanchi Nilakantam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub, *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Rishiyur Srinivasa Aiyar Sankara Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

III. Consequent on the establishment of a temporary Additional District Munsif's Court (Fourth Grade) at Madura—

With effect from 6th July 1908.

M.R.Ry. Govampat Ramaswamier Subbaroya Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

C.—ACTING.

I. Consequent on the employment of M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., as acting Subordinate Judge—

With effect from 7th July 1908.

M.R.Ry. Jonnavikulam Manikkam Nallaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, First Grade.

M.R.Ry. Adanki Venkataramayya Avargal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

M.R.Ry. Mulki Narasinga Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 9th July 1908.

M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Aiyar Kailasam Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

II. Consequent on the employment of M.R.Ry. A. N. Anantarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., as acting Subordinate Judge—

With effect from 8th July 1908.

M.R.Ry. Madhava Gopala Krishna Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, First Grade.

M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Dandapani Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

M.R.Ry. Saraswatula Subbaya Sastri Garu, B.A., to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 11th July 1908.

M.R.Ry. Kothandaramaswami Sourirajulu Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
11th August 1908.

Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Jonnavikulata Manikkam Nallaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., from Cuddalore (South Arcot) to Rajahmundry (Godavari). *To join forthwith.*

M.R.Ry. Pathanji Narayanacharlar Avargal, B.A., B.L., from Rajahmundry (Godavari) to Cuddalore (South Arcot). *To join on relief.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
13th August 1908.

Extension of Leave.—The Honourable the Chief Justice has granted to Mr. Archibald Read, Barrister-at-law, Official Assignee, High Court of Judicature at Madras, a further extension of leave on medical certificate till 7th November 1908, under article 655 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th August 1908

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Mr. John Alfred Muller, Inspector, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 6th August to the 30th September 1908 (both days inclusive) under article 335 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 10th August 1908.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Savur Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Inspector, is granted extension of privilege leave for one month and twelve days under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 12th August 1908.

Promotion.—Mr. William George Lanyon Parsons to be Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, permanent, with effect from 1st April 1908.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 13th August 1908.

H. G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary.

Appointment and Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Seokalingam Ratnaswami Pillai, Acting Assistant Inspector, from the Kattumavadi to the Adirampatnam Circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Asirvatham Jeremiah Pillai, Head Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's Office, Tinnevelly Sub-division, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kattumavadi Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Ratnaswami Pillai transferred or until further orders. To join on relief.

Mr. Nelson Guy Deane, Assistant Inspector, from the Adirampatnam to the Ennore Circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Venkalathur Thattai Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, from the Ennore to the Cheyur Circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Vellapakkam Doraisahamani Mudali Manikkavela Mudali, Assistant Inspector, from the Cheyur to the Penugonda Circle, *vice* Assistant Inspector M.R.Ry. E. Swaminatha Aiyar transferred. To join at once without awaiting relief.

Peer Mohammad Sahib Roomay Mahommad Ali Roomay Sahib, Acting Assistant Inspector, from the Cuddalore to the Ganjam Circle, *vice* Assistant Inspector Mr. C. S. E. Mesquita transferred or until further orders. To join expeditiously on relief from his temporary duty in the Cuddalore Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 14th August 1908.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

Leave.—Mr. Charles Rupert Wright, Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, Tuticorin Circle, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from the date of avail.

Southern Division, 10th August 1908.

Leave.—Mr. H. L. Prager, Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Cochin Sea Customs Office, Ponnani Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of avail.

N.B.—M.R.Ry. K. S. Krishnasami Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, Ponnani Circle, will hold charge of the Cochin Sea Customs office during the absence of Mr. H. L. Prager.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Dy. Commr. of Salt, Abkári & Customs Dept.

Southern Division, 13th August 1908.

FOREST.

Postings.—In continuation of this office Service Order No 31 of 1908, dated 21st February 1908, K. L. Govindakrishnaiyar, Ranger, Sixth Grade, on return from suspension on 27th August 1908, will go back to the Nilgiris.

Coimbatore, 8th August 1908.

Transfer.—The transfer of Ranger T. V. Arumugham Pillai from South Canara to the Nilgiris, ordered in this office S.O. No. 73 of 1908, dated 21st April 1908, is hereby cancelled; he is transferred to Madura district—to join on expiry of leave, *i.e.*, on 19th August 1908.

T. P. PEAKE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Coimbatore, 14th August 1908.

Leave.—M.R Ry. K. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Karnool East division, is granted privilege leave from 15th May 1908 to 27th May 1908.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 21st July 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, Anbil Sundararaja Aiyangar Rajagopala Aiyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 14th August 1908.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. G. Sivarama Krishna Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 80, Madura division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for four days in continuation of the nine weeks' leave already granted to him and notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st April 1908 and 21st July 1908, pages 62 and 1041.

Cancellation of Leave.—M.R Ry. K. R Ganapathi Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, Tank Restoration Scheme division, having returned to duty on 22nd July 1908 afternoon, from the one month's privilege leave granted to him from 30th June 1908 forenoon, and notified in Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 28rd June 1908, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz., that from the 23rd July 1908 forenoon to 29th July 1908 afternoon, is hereby cancelled.

J. R. MEDLICOTT,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 14th August 1908.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

The public are hereby requested to address all letters, etc., intended for the Government Botanist, to the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, from the 8th of August 1908.

M. E COUCHMAN,
Director of Agriculture in charge Office of the Govt. Botanist.

Office of the Govt. Botanist, Chepauk, Madras, 1st August 1908.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

It is hereby notified that the office of the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram division, South Arcot district, has been removed from Cuddalore, its temporary head-quarters, to Chidambaram, its permanent head-quarters. All covers intended for that officer should be addressed to Chidambaram.

B. C. SMITH,
Ag. Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office, 1st August 1908.

The office of the Inspector of Salt, Abkári and Customs Revenue, Ennore Circle, having been permanently transferred to Vayalur, all covers and communications intended to reach this office should be addressed in future to Vayalur *viâ* Pennam.

P. T. RAMASWAMI IYAH,
Inspector.

Office of Inspr., Salt, Abk. & Cus. Dept., Ennore Circle, Vayalur, 7th August 1908.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDENDA *ET* CORRIGENDA TO THE CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE, 1905.

No. 4.

Form No. 57, pages 85 and 86.

After the words "Pleader for the Plaintiff" *in two places read* "or Judge".

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice.*
" J. P. WALLIS,
" LESLIE C. MILLER,
" J. H. MUNRO,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR, *Judges.*
" ABDUR RAHIM
" ARTHUR E. PINHEY,

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
11th August 1908.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned Insolvent Debtors and respectively dated 27th day of July 1908, it is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act 11, Victoria, Chapter 21, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules:—

Numbers.	Names of Insolvents.	Date of discharge.
221 of 1903 ..	Munah Appaswamy Chetti	27th July 1908.
16 of 1905 ..	Adaveer Coroopa Nadar and Madras Perumaswamy Nadar	Do.
40 of 1905 ..	Arthur George Xavier	Do.
91 of 1906 ..	Nagingabhakam R. Gopalakistna Mudali	Do.
93 of 1906 ..	Chelambram Rangiah Naidu	Do.
71 of 1907 ..	Muthur Swamy Chetti	Do.
84 of 1907 ..	Tanjore Vythelinga Pillai	Do.
85 of 1907 ..	Madras Annamalai Chetti	Do.
153 of 1907 ..	Mahomed Rahmatulla Saib	Do.
172 of 1907 ..	Paranji Rangat Narasimaswmy Mudali	Do.
175 of 1907 ..	Batcha S Kappusami Chetti	Do.
178 of 1907 ..	Cunnipather Vasudeva Mudali	Do.
203 of 1907 ..	A. Iyadurai Chetti	Do.
210 of 1907 ..	Pandaheery Varadarajulu Rajamannar Naidu	Do.
230 of 1907 ..	Abdul Rauof Khan	Do.
232 of 1907 ..	John Mupchand	Do.
238 of 1907 ..	Gooloo Dastageer Saib	Do.
239 of 1907 ..	Appadurai Rajanthuram Pillai	Do.
248 of 1907 ..	Thatha Thavarengadathan Chetti	Do.
241 of 1907 ..	Meera Mahomed Ally	Do.
276 of 1907 ..	Pillai Ramanjulu Naidu and Pillai Krishnasamy Naidu	Do.
278 of 1907 ..	G. Varadarajanjulu Naidu	Do.
27 of 1908 ..	A. Doraiswamy Mudali	Do.
46 of 1908 ..	Tinnanuru Jayaram Mudali	Do.
60 of 1908 ..	Kuluchari Elamala Chetti	Do.
70 of 1908 ..	Yathalu Srinivasa Pillai	Do.
75 of 1908 ..	Coddalpee Venkatachella Mudali	Do.
77 of 1908 ..	V Gopaul Mudali	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
10th August 1908.

F. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KISTNA.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1908.

Potukuchi Soorayya .. .. *Petitioner*

Notice is hereby given that Potukuchi Soorayya of Rustumbura, Masulipatam, has filed an application to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 21st August 1908 for enquiry.

District Court, Kistna,
8th August 1908.

P. KERSHASP,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KISTNA.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 5 OF 1908.

M. Apparow .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that M. Apparow, of Ellore, has filed an application to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 26th August 1908 for enquiry.

District Court, Kistna,
10th August 1908.

P. KERSHASP,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUDDAPAH.

Insolvent Petition No. 4 of 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF KASAPURAM VENKATANARASAYYA OF ALLADUPALLE, PRODDATUR TALUK—DEBTOR.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in this Court praying that the debtor abovenamed may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 14th September 1908.

District Court, Cuddapah,
15th August 1908.

M. GHOSE,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUDDAPAH.

Insolvent Petition No. 5 of 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF MUMMANA SUBBIAH, SON OF CHONDAPPA OF SRORIHAM PADDAPURAM, CUDDAPAH TALUK—DEBTOR.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in in this Court praying that the debtor abovenamed may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 18th September 1908.

District Court, Cuddapah,
15th August 1908.

M. GHOSE,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUDDAPAH.

Insolvent Petition No. 6 of 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF KURUGOTHALA BALAYYA, SON OF VENKATRAMANNA OF SROTHRIM PADDAPURAM, CUDDAPAH TALUK—DEBTOR.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in in this Court praying that the debtor abovenamed may be adjudged. Hearing 18th September 1908.

Cuddapah District Court,
15th August 1908.

M. GHOSE,
Ag. District Judge

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1908

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	..	..	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	..	..	40,00,000	0	1
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 81,86,807	8	7			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 11,74,874	5	8	93,61,181	14	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	..	..	4,37,81,276	12	6
Bank Post Bill's, etc.	..	..	73,733	3	6
Sundries	..	..	5,05,556	8	1
Total	..	..	5,87,07,758	1	2

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	..	..	74,78,230	10	0
Other authorized Investments	..	..	9,89,142	9	6
Loans on Government and other Approved Securities	..	..	1,15,40,183	10	2
Amounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities	..	..	94,18,908	11	5
Bills discounted and purchased	..	..	1,00,60,820	14	0
Balances with other Banks	..	..	8,83,459	3	0
Bullion	..	..	17,983	2	11
Dead Stock	..	..	7,05,703	14	5
Stamps	..	..	11,054	15	5
Sundries	..	..	3,27,771	1	5
			4,15,01,049	10	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	..	..	1,72,06,808	5	2
		Total ..	5,87,07,758	1	0

* Includes 105,307 sovereigns at Rs 15,80,355.

(By order of the Directors.)

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—4 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—51·78.

Fort St. George Gazette Press, Madras, 17th August 1908.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July—

	Rs.
1906	17,18,20,000
1907	17,14,20,000
1908	13,53,01,000

A. M. BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 11th August 1908.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JENMAM REGISTRATION NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Divisional Officer, Palghat, at Palghat, on the 30th day of November 1908, in respect of the jenmam right of S. No. 14/3 of Desam No. 238, Mattaya, in Ponnani taluk, which has been classed as unregistered at settlement but now found double crop wet land.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorised agents and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collectors' Office, Calicut,
7th August 1908.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Divisional Officer, Palghat, at Palghat on the 30th of November 1908 in respect of the jenmam right of S. No 13/7 of desam No. 239 of Chambalangad of Cherukunnangad amsam, Ponnani taluk, which has been classed as unassessed and unregistered at settlement but requires to be assessed by reason of the reclamation effected thereon

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorised agents and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
7th August 1908.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Collector.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Extracts from the *Gazette of India*, dated 8th August 1908.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 30th July 1908.

No. 1312 *S.-Ap.*—Mr. Mir Muhieddin, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 22nd June 1908.

2. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. F. T. Peter, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade, to act in the Fourth Grade.

Mr. E. M. Aslam, B.A., temporary Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade.

The 4th August 1908.

No. 1387 *S.-Ap.*—Mr. S. N. Devadason, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Fourth Grade, officiating in the Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 6th July 1908.

2. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. K. Amirthalingham Pillai, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Fourth Grade, to act in the Third Grade.

Mr. R. R. Ricketts, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade, to act in the Fourth Grade.

Mr. J. D. Doran, Sub-Postmaster, Coonoor, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade.

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Offices of India.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Ferozepore, this 10th day of August 1908.

Number, rank and name, 45309, Gunner George Atkins; age, 2" years 8 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, carrier; date of enlistment, 18th September 1900; place of enlistment, Fermoy; parish and county in which born, Burmingham; date of desertion or absence, 6th August 1908; place of desertion or absence, Ferozepore; marks, tattoo marks true love; on furlough; under eight years' service

A. M. ALDISON, Capt.,
Commanding 78th Battery, R.F.A.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 OF 1908.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th August 1908.

W. MITCHELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL.

VICTORIA POINT—MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

Intended Exhibition of Light.

On or about the 1st November 1908 a light of the undermentioned description will be exhibited from Victoria Point at the entrance of the Pakchan River:—

Position (approximate).—Latitude 9°59 North.
Longitude 98°33 East.

Description.—White, fixed Dioptric, 6th order.
Visible six miles.

G. A. ROSS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Principal Port Officer, Burma.

Rangoon, 28th July 1908.

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 13th August 1908 as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1908.	
S.S. "Chas. Chrétien" ..	2500	F. Mahuzeaux ..	Calcutta	13th Aug. ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co
S.S. "Kyklois" ..	3179	A. Steyaert ..	Do.	16th do. ..	Do.
S.S. "Norfolk" ..	2866	D. Buckley ..	Do.	16th do. ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.
S.S. "Penang" ..	2160	I. Mountain ..	Do.	Uncertain ..	Messrs. Best & Co
S.S. "Naia"	2528	C. Lawes ..	Do.	Do ..	South Indian Export Company.
S.S. "Kimiri" ..	2235	D. G. Griffiths ..	Do.	13th Aug ..	Commander,
S.S. "Overdale" ..	2440	J. White ..	Do.	Uncertain ..	Do.

Return of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 8th to the 15th August 1908.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whence from.	When left.
1908.						1908.
8th Aug...	S.S. "Clan Macfadyen" ..	1753	B.	F. W. Barber ..	Colombo	8th Aug.
8th ,, ..	S.S. "Norfolk"	2206	,,	C. Buckley ..	Calcutta	6th do.
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Tara"	2451	,,	A. H. Acheson ..	Rangoon	7th do.
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Pentakota" ..	2209	,,	H. J. Wilshaw ..	Negapatam	8th do.
11th ,, ..	S.S. "Twingoon" ..	1126	,,	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon	6th do.
11th ,, ..	S.S. "Kybista"	3179	,,	A. Stoyoker ..	Hamburg	4th July.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Taroba"	3667	,,	W. H. Jacobs ..	Singapore	6th do.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Flamingo" ..	2150	,,	I. Macintosh ..	Calcutta	8th Aug.
12th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Chattan" ..	2360	,,	F. Makepeace ..	Liverpool	11th July.
14th ,, ..	S.S. "Marquis Huquenan"	2762	A.	E. Saberich ..	Brunie	12th do.
14th ,, ..	S.S. "Nusa"	2324	B	E. Lauson ..	Colombo	2th Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1908.					
8th Aug...	S.S. "Clan Ranald" ..	2753	B	A. Gladstone ..	Calcutta.
8th ,, ..	S.S. "Uriana"	3164	,,	J. W. Robertson ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports.
8th ,, ..	S.S. "Mombasa"	3632	,,	T. Johnston ..	London *via* Colombo.
9th ,, ..	S.S. "Maragan"	2283	,,	R. W. G. Lyar ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports.
11th ,, ..	S.S. "Lawoo"	1837	,,	W. Francis ..	Colombo *via* Southern Ports.
12th ,, ..	S.S. "Tara"	2451	,,	A. H. Acheson ..	Negapatam.
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Twingoon" ..	1126	,,	T. Taylor ..	Calcutta.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Pentakota" ..	2209	,,	H. J. Wilshaw ..	Rangoon.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Macfadyen" ..	1753	,,	F. W. Barber ..	London and Hamburg.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Taroba"	3667	,,	W. H. Jacobs ..	Penang and Singapore.
14th ,, ..	S.S. "Marquis Huquenan"	2767	A.	E. Saberich ..	Calcutta *via* Rangoon.

Port Office, Madras,
15th August 1908.

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R I M,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following amounts are outstanding against the individuals noted below in the schedule of deposits for June 1908 of this office. Claimants are requested to receive payment at an early date. The amounts will be credited to Government if not claimed within three years from the date from which the amount has been outstanding :—

Item.	Name.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Name of work on which the amount is due.	Month from which the amount has been outstanding.
1	B. Veeraiah and M. Malla Reddi.	0	2	2	Emergent repairs to Vellar tank	July 1905.
2	D. Subbadu and D. Ankade.	44	10	3	Repairing Ichchamoolu tank	November 1905.
3	M. Venkatigadu ..	0	13	0	Special repairs to Nellore tank supply channel.	December 1905.
4	K. Ramachendriah ..	0	5	3	Repairing Kandamur old tank	Do.
5	D. Kodandaramareddi ..	57	14	4	Repairs to Tammalapenta tank	March 1907
6	Bibakhella Sahib and Sheik Mastan Sahib	23	6	0	Annamatoondram Rompem channel ..	June 1907.
7	T. Nagiah	43	3	8	Do. do. ..	November 1907 and April 1908.
8	U. Raghavaia	88	10	2	Repairs to No. 2 Chinna Amalay Vipur tank	September 1907.
9	A. Venkataramaniah and N. Gurunathan.	45	8	0	Repairing and improving Annamamedram tank	November 1907.
10	K. Pak Naidu	72	12	0	Repairs to masonry works on Kanigiri reservoir bund.	May 1908.
		150	0	0	Special repairs to Eastern channel, 8rd mile.	Do.
		8	0	0	Repairs to Kanigiri reservoir bund ..	Do.
		137	0	0	Constructing a third-class Sub-Registrar's office at Kaliredidipalem.	June 1908

Executive Engineer's Office, Nellore,
8th August 1908.
11-8

N. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Nellore division.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums are outstanding in the books of this office and unless the individuals apply either in person to this office or in writing clearly giving their address, and receive payment before the 20th October 1908, the amounts will be credited to Government :—

Salaries.

	Rs.	A.	P.
V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, for August 1907	0	12	11
Hai Sahib, lascar, for December 1907	0	9	3
B. Konda Reddi, lascar, for January 1908	0	5	2
Ramaiah, lascar, for January 1908	4	1	0
B. Narasimhulu, lascar, for January 1908	1	5	3
Ramaiah, lascar, for February 1908	0	9	11
Srinivasam, lascar, for March 1908	1	15	0

Travelling Allowances.

V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, for July 1907	11	12	0
Hussain Sahib, lascar, for August 1907	0	1	6
Devu Sahib, lascar, for September 1907	1	9	3
Pathappa, lascar, for December 1907	1	14	0
Hussain Sahib, lascar, for December 1907	0	4	6
Hai Sahib, lascar, for December 1907	0	5	3
B. Narasimhulu, lascar, for January 1908	0	7	0
Ramaiah, lascar, for January 1908	1	12	9
B. Hanumanthau, lascar, for January 1908	1	2	0
G. Hanumanthau, lascar, for January 1908	1	9	3
Srinivasam, lascar, for March 1908	3	9	0
Venkataiah, lascar, for January 1908	1	2	0

14th August 1908.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Executive Engineer, T.B.S. Division.

Notice is hereby given to the following individuals that the amounts noted against their names have been outstanding in the books of this office, and that, if they do not prefer their claims to the undersigned and arrange to receive payment within a month from the date of this notification, the amounts will be surrendered :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1. P. Ramachandra Aiyar, late Engineer Subordinate Student.	Local allowance due in late Divi Division	75	14	1
2. S. Sreenivasachary, late Temporary Sub-Overseer.	Local allowance due in late Divi Division	5	2	7
3. Bhadriprasad, late temporary peon.	Famine allowance for 15th December 1907 to 13th January 1908	3	15	6
4. P. Venkata Subbayya, late Telephone peon.	Pay for 1st to 8th April 1908	2	6	5
5. M. Ramabhgachari, late Ag. Sub Overseer.	Travelling allowance for March 1907	19	7	10

Executive Engr.'s Office, Kistna Eastern Dvn.,
Bezwada, 31st July 1908.

R. N. H. REID,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8-30 A.M. on Saturday the 5th September 1908, by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedule, viz. :—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within ten days from date of order. Payments will be made in full after delivery. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 A.M.

2. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the unsuccessful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. No cash deposit can be received. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect :—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent. in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A—*Bulk supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less.
1	Barley ..	1st sort .	lb.	100	8	Pepper ..	1st sort, black and dry.	lb.	75
2	Chillies ..	Old and dry ..	"	300	*9	Rice, country ..	Dry and well cleaned without broken ones.	"	30,000
*3	Coriander ..	Fresh and well cleaned.	"	400					
4	Cummin seed ..	1st sort ..	"	40	10	Sago	1st sort ..	"	80
*5	Dhall (Thuvaram-paripu).	1st sort without husk.	"	2,000	11	Tamarind ..	New and well cleaned and without seed.	"	400
6	Garlic	1st sort and large in size.	"	50	12	Turmeric ..	New and well cleaned.	"	30
7	Mustard, country.	1st sort and brown.	"	40	13	Cheroy ..	New and good ..	"	250

* The first instalment of supply in October 1908 and the second in January 1909.

Madras, 17th August 1908.

C. T. M. NICHOLAS, Captain, I.S.M.D.,
Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital.

OPENING OF PRIVATE DEPOTS FOR SALE OF TIMBER, ETC.

APPLICATIONS within 30th August 1908 are invited for opening private depots for sale of timber, fuel, and bamboos in Narasarapet, Phyrungipuram and Vinukonda villages of Guntur district from the supply made in Kurnool East district forests under the following conditions :—

(1) For the due fulfilment of contract a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 in the shape of Savings Bank Pass book pledged to District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, or Government pro-notes endorsed to him should be furnished, and an agreement should be executed.

(2) All the quantities collected and offered must be purchased.

(3) Sales at the private depots should be made at the rates fixed by the District Forest Officer taking into consideration the price paid, transit charges, damage and wastage calculated at about 5 per cent. on the purchase money and profit at about 10 per cent. on the same amount as the District Forest Officer thinks fit.

Kurnool Collr.'s Office, East Forest Branch,
28th July 1908.

K. ANYATHAM NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer, Kurnool East.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Thursday the 3rd September 1908, by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of non-perishable articles in bulk, as detailed in the annexed schedule, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras

2. A separate tender must be sent for each group or article.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed showing the number of the group or article. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts set opposite to each group, and in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

6. The successful tenderer shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

7. The successful tenderer, after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

8. Samples of the different articles must be supplied by each tenderer. The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the Office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

9. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

10. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

11. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

12. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

13. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE.

Non-perishable Articles.

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Earnest-money.	Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Earnest-money.
		Rs.			Rs.
Group No. 1.			*Group No. 2—cont.*		
Coffee powder, 1st sort, in tins	lb. 700	15	Tamarind, good and clean, without seeds	lb. 900	5
Sugar, brown, 1st quality.	" 1,200		Turmeric	" 30	
Sugar, white, 1st sort ..	" 240		Vendiyam	" 30	
Tea, 1st sort	" 20		Coal-tar	" 100	
			Charcoal	" 100	
Group No. 2.			*Group No. 3.*		
Arrowroot	lb. 1		Rice, 1st sort, good and clean	lb. 17,920	60
Asafœtida	" 7		Rice, raw, 1st sort, good and clean	" 6,120	
Barley	" 4		*Group No. 4.*		
Black gram	" 32		Chairs	No. 10	4
Chillies, 1st sort	" 300		Cigars	" 5	
Coriander seeds	" 300		Munthuya	" 1,300	
Coriander in tins	" 1		Mullays	" 400	
Cummin seeds	" 32		Pots	" 10	
Dhall	" 1,008				
Mustard seed, country	" 30	17			
Pepper, black	" 175				
Salt, white	" 6				

Madras, 16th August 1908.

H. KIRKPATRICK, Capt., I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital

NOTICE.

For plants, seeds and bulbs, apply to—

The Curator, Government Gardens, Ootacamund.

The Nilgiri Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
18th January 1908.

L. E. BUCKLEY,
Collector.

MADRAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 7 o'clock (morning) on Tuesday, 1st September 1908, by the Superintendent, Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, Sterable, and Non-diet, Sterable.—Consist of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application to the hospital.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1, and on the covers the words "tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. Where several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have made their supplies.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the tenderer.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2358, dated 1st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

13. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 12, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

14. No article shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

15. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras.

16. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for, they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Diet, Storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)				
Arrowroot, country, 1st sort	lb.	24	1	
Barley, country, 1st sort	"	473	8	
Chillies, dry 1st sort	"	24	1	
Coffee powder	"	150	13	
Coriander, 1st sort, clean	"	74	3	
Cummin seeds, clean	"	7	1	If the whole of diet storable is included in one tender, Rs. 40 will be received as earnest deposit.
Dhall, 1st sort, clean	"	200	8	
Garlic	"	32	2	
Mustard	"	7	1	
Pepper, black	"	88	8	
* Rice, 1st sort, clean, stones picked	"	3,150	25	
Salt, sorangan	"	276	8	
Tamarind, seed picked	"	1260	6	
Turmeric, 1st sort	"	7	1	
Vendram	"	6	1	
Non-diet, Storable.				
Alum	lb.	100	8	
Baskets, rattan, small closely woven	No.	4	1	
Broom bundles, 12 ea. each	"	100	2	
Chatties, small	"	12	1	
Cheroot	lb.	60	2	If the whole of non-diet storable is included in one tender, Rs. 15 will be received as earnest deposit
Cloth, Calcutta for bandage closely woven	Pieces.	100	5	
Flannel, thick	Yds.	6	1	
Rings for pots	No.	16	1	
Soap, carbolic	lb.	32	2	
Winnows	No.	12	1	
Cloths, red (flannels) as per sample	"	60	12	

* The first instalment of supply to be made immediately after the tender is accepted and the second instalment in January 1909.

R. D. WILLCOCKS, M.D., Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Govt. Voluntary Venereal Hospital.

Madras, 3rd August 1908.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 75 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

General class of articles.	Marks.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Fifteen flat iron bars, 16 × 2" × ⅝"	2/17	8th August 1908	Within the Madras Harbour
Two round iron bars, 16' length 1" diameter	"	8th do.	
Four square iron bars, 15' × 1" × 1"	"	8th do.	
One steel bar, 14' length	"	8th do.	
One piece of square iron bar for axle	"	8th do.	
Two bundles nail rod iron bars	"	8th do.	
Two iron pipes	"	8th do.	
One piece of square iron bar for axle	"	10th do.	
Eighteen flat iron bars, 16' × 2" × ¾"	"	10th do.	
Two square iron bars, 16' × 1" × 1"	"	10th do.	
Four round iron bars, 16' length 1" diameter	"	10th do.	
Two steel bars, 14' length	"	10th do.	
Twenty-two flat iron bars, 16' × 2" × 1"	"	11th do.	
Six square iron bars, 15' × 1" × 1"	"	11th do.	
Four round iron bars, 16' length 1" diameter	"	11th do.	
One steel bar, 14' length	"	11th do.	
Nineteen flat iron bars, 16' × 2" × 1"	"	13th do.	
Four square iron bars, 16' × 1" × 1"	"	13th do.	
Ten round iron bars, 16' length 1" diameter	"	13th do.	
One half round iron bar	"	13th do.	
One steel bar, 14' length	"	13th do.	
One small reel	"	13th do.	
Fifteen flat iron bars, 16' × 2" × 1"	"	14th do.	
Three square iron bars, 16' × 1" × 1"	"	14th do.	
One round iron bar, 16' length 1" diameter	"	14th do.	
One bundle tie bar	"	14th do.	
One bevelled wheel	"	14th do.	
Two pieces of jungle wood	"	14th do.	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனால் 1880-ம்ஆண்டின 7-வது சுங்கச் சட்டம் 78-வது செக்ஷன்படிக்கு விளம்பரப்படுத்துவதாவதெனில், மதராஸ போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலிலும் கடற்கரையிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட நீசை யிலில் விளித்த சொத்துகள் கீழே கண்டபடி தபால் ஆபிஸில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்த துடையவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பாத்தியதையை இந்த விளம்பரதேதியிலுள்ள ஒரு வாரத்துக்குளாக தெரிவித்து சுங்கவேஷ்சர்களை கட்டிவிட்டு அந்தரம் முடிவு பெறுவதற்குளாக சொத்துகளை அடை புக்கப்படவேண்டியது. அப்படி யொருத்தரும் மதலல போர்ட்டு ஏற்படி 2-வது செக்ஷனால் குறித்த மாதத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் :—

சாமான்களின் வகை.	குறி.		அகப்பட்ட இடம் & தேதி.			அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
			1908 ஆம்			
15 கட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 16' × 2" × ½".	பூசியம்	...	ஆகஸ்ட்	8th	...	
2 உருளை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' நீளம் ½" குறுக்களவு.	Do.	...	Do.	8th	...	
4 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' × ½" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	8th	...	
1 எழுகுத்தாடி 14' நீளம்	Do.	...	Do.	8th	...	
1 தண்டு சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டம் இரண்டாக.	Do.	...	Do.	8th	...	
2 கட்டு ஆணிகளம்பிகள்	Do.	...	Do.	8th	...	
2 இருப்புகுழாய்கள்	Do.	...	Do.	8th	...	
1 தண்டு சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டம் இரண்டாக.	Do.	...	Do.	10th	...	
18 கட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 16' × 2" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	10th	...	
2 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' × ½" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	10th	...	
4 உருளை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' நீளம் ½" குறுக்களவு.	Do.	...	Do.	10th	...	
2 எழுகுத்தாடிகள் 14' நீளம் ...	Do.	...	Do.	10th	...	
22 கட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 16' × 2" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	11th	...	மதராஸ் போர்ட்டு ஏரியா.
6 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' × ½" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	11th	...	
4 உருளை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' நீளம் ½" குறுக்களவு.	Do.	...	Do.	11th	...	
1 எழுகுத்தாடி 14' நீளம்	Do.	...	Do.	11th	...	
19 கட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 16' × 2" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	13th	...	
4 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' × ½" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	13th	...	
2 உருளை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 15' நீளம் ½" குறுக்களவு.	Do.	...	Do.	13th	...	
1 அரை வளைவு இருப்புச்சட்டம் ...	Do.	...	Do.	13th	...	
1 எழுகுத்தாடி 14' நீளம்	Do.	...	Do.	13th	...	
1 சிறிய இரும்பு கம்பி	Do.	...	Do.	13th	...	
15 கட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 16' × 2" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	14th	...	
3 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் 16' × ½" × ½".	Do.	...	Do.	14th	...	
1 உருளை இருப்புச்சட்டம் 16' நீளம் ½" குறுக்களவு.	Do.	...	Do.	14th	...	
1 கட்டு இரும்புக் குறுக்குச்சட்டம் ...	Do.	...	Do.	14th	...	
1 பிரேக்கு சக்கரம்	Do.	...	Do.	14th	...	
2 தளவு வாடிகள்	Do.	...	Do.	14th	...	

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Secretary of Works for the Port of Madras.

Port Office, Madras, 15th August 1908.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Custom House will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately) under section 69 of the Sea Customs Act.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges, and

the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs. Oakes & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the auction hut.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

No.	Vessel.	Date.	Marks and numbers.	Number and description of package.	Contents.	Remarks.
		1908.				
1	S.S. "Clan Cumming".	16th Jan. ..	M R C., Madras ..	1 case ..	Bolts and nuts ..	..
2	S.S. "Landseer" ..	21st Feb. .	....	102 kegs and a bdl.	Nails	Broken and short.
3	....	..	10 oblong with "H.A.L." in the centre and "38" below.	1 ..	Empty case ..	.. ..
4	....	....	M C.L., Madras ..	1 case ..	Machinery ..	....
5	S.S. "Dilwara" ..	26th June ..	....	2 bottles ..	Brandy	Abandoned
6	S.S. "Monteagle" ..	28th July ..	....	4 quarts and 5 pints.	Brandy	Do.
7	S.S. Siren	1st April ..	C.M.N., Colombo ..	2 bag ..	Flour	.. ..
		1907.				
8	S.S. "Schenectady" ..	23rd Dec. ..	An diamond with "Boehm" in the centre and "378" on right below.	4 cases ..	Glass bangles ..	....
9	Do. ..	23rd do. ..	An diamond with "Boehm" in the centre, "M" and "N" on left and right above, and "469" on right below.	2 do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..
10	Do. ..	23rd do. ..	An diamond with "Boehm" in the centre, "N" and "S" on left and right above, and "38" on right below	2 do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..
11	Do. .	22nd do. ..	An diamond with "Boehm" in the centre, "S" and "C" on the left and right above, and "182" on right below.	2 do. ..	Do. ..	....
12	S.S. "Golconda" ..	23rd do ..	M R C & Co. 251897.	1 case ..	Color	..
13	S.S. "Mellara" ..	29th Oct. ..	Nil	1 bale ..	Packing paper ..	Loose.
		1908.				
14	S.S. "Clan Cumming".	16th Jan. ..	Nil	1 bag ..	Bolts and nuts ..	.. ..
15	S.S. "Tumba" ..	26th Feb. ..	Nil	1 ..	Empty jar ..	For "A.A."
16	S.S. "Maragoe" ..	9th Mar ..	B.S. & Co. 69, Colombo.	1 case ..	Steeltabe appliances	....
17	S.S. "Clan Macalister".	27th do ..	Nil	2 bundles	Baskets	For anything with "18005" in the centre.
18	....	....	F.L M.C.	1 barrel ..	Color	....
19	....	.. .	Nil	3 bundls..	Baskets	For an oblong with "1078" in the centre.
20	....	...	....	1 lot ..	Coke ungs ..	Survey rejections and yard sweepings.
21	....	....	....	1 lot ..	Table salt ..	Do.
22	.. ..	....	....	9 paper boxes	Provisions ..	Do.
23	.. ..	....	....	13 tins ..	Do ..	Do.
24	....	....	....	3 glass jars	Do ..	Do.
25	....	...	....	1 bottle ..	Mustard ..	Do
26	...	....	....	15 ..	Empty tins ..	Do
27	....	.. ..	....	6 dozens ..	Do. bottles ..	Do.
28	....	....	....	8 ..	Do. glass jars ..	Do
29	....	....	....	8 quart bottles.	Beer	Do
30	....	...	....	7 pint bottles.	Stout	Do
31	S.S. "Mathura" ..	10th Feb. ..	A.A. & Co. ..	1 barrel ..	Color	....

Custom House, Madras,
14th August 1908.

C. R. WATKINS,
Assistant Collector of Sea Customs.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 9-30 A.M. on Friday, 4th September 1908, by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Storable—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedule annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1, and on the cover the words "Tenders for Asylum supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6 Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have made their supplies.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash be made to the tenderer.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

13. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 12, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect :—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

14 No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

15. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

16. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for, they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.	Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Diet, Storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)		Rs.	
Arrowroot .. .. lb.	80	5	If the whole of diet, storable, is included in one tender, Rs. 220 will be received as earnest deposit.
Barley, good .. .. "	130	5	
Chillies do. .. .. "	420	5	
Coriander, fresh and good .. .. "	1,100	7	
Cummin seed do. .. .. "	100	5	
Coffee, good .. .. "	1,100	15	
Mustard do. .. .. "	120	5	
Pepper do. .. .. "	100	6	
Tamarind, good and cleaned .. .. "	2,200	9	
Turmeric, good .. .. "	110	5	
Vandaum do. .. .. "	100	5	
Ragi do. .. .. "	30,000	50	
Rice, common, good .. .. "	55,000	125	
Dhall, good .. .. "	12,000	25	
Tea do .. .. "	450	12	

R. BRYSON, Capt., R.A.M.C., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum.

Madras, 6th August 1908.

II-5

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC., REQUIRED FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, BELLARY.

TENDERS should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles required for the Central Jail, Bellary."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which each description of article can be supplied.

3. No tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of value of article tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.

4. Tenders may be for one or more articles or for all articles mentioned in this notification.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a deposit of not less than Rs. 50 together with necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to execute the bond, his deposit delivered with the tender, will be forfeited and credited to Government.

7. No advances of cash will be made to contractors; payments for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent as soon as the articles are received and checked and a bill of cost in proper form presented.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Any infringement of the stipulations of the contract will be held to render the contract liable to cancelment and the security deposit to be confiscated to Government, as well as any loss arising from such default to be recovered from the contractor in the event of articles having to be purchased at rates dearer than those tendered for.

10. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

11. Samples of articles must be produced with the tender, and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

12. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, up to the 31st August 1908.

SCHEDULE.

Description of article		Probable quantity required.	Remarks.
Paddy	lb	12,000	
Cholum	"	60,000	
Tamarind	"	1,500	
Chillies	"	3,200	
Coriander	"	2,000	
Turmeric	"	600	
Onions	"	6,000	
Mutton without bone	"	200	To be supplied every Wednesday.
Gaelu	"	100	
Vegetables excluding greens	"	12,000	To be supplied two or three times a week as required.
Jungle wood wrought and put up	C. ft.	200	
Jungle wood batten doors	Sq. ft.	120	
Jungle wood batten windows	"	42	
Jungle wood rafter 4" × 4"	R. ft.	3,400	
Wire netting	Sq. ft.	500	
Iron rail	R. ft.	25	

Central Jail, Bellary,
6th August 1908.

S. DAVIS,
Ag. Superintendent.

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List of New Books published during the Current Quarter.

(The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.)

THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM CODE, VOL. I, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s (As. 10.)
THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM CODE, VOL. II, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9s, (As. 9.)
THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (ACT NO. VIII OF 1878), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST JUNE 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-5-3. (As. 4.)
THE CODED CODE, 3RD EDITION, 1908. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 2 or 3s. (As. 4.)
* ACT 18 OF 1876. OPIUM LAWS. Urdu. As. 2 (Annas 1.)
* ACT 9 OF 1874. EUROPEAN VAGRANCY. Urdu. As. 2. (Annas 1.)
* ACT 16 OF 1873. VILLAGE AND ROAD, POLICE, UNITED PROVINCES. Urdu. Annas 1. (Annas 1.)
* ACT 3 OF 1867. PUBLIC GAMBLING, AS MODIFIED 1ST JANUARY 1905. Urdu. Annas 1. (Annas 1.)
* ACT 13 OF 1899. GRANDEES AND FAIRS, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1908. Urdu. Price 9. (Annas 1.) Hindi. Price 9 (Annas 1.)
* ACT VI OF 1908. EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES. Urdu. Price 3. (Annas 1.) Hindi Price 3. (Annas 1.)
* ACT VII OF 1908. PREVENTION OF INCITEMENT TO MURDER IN NEWSPAPER. Urdu. Price 3. (Annas 1.) Hindi Price 3. (Annas 1.)

List of Books published from January to June 1908.

THE SUDDER CODE, VOLUME II, 2ND EDITION, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 4 or 3s. (As. 5.)
ACT VI OF 1867. PRESERVATION OF SMALLPOX MEMORIAL. Hindi and Urdu. Price 3 (Annas 1) each.
ACT NO. XXIV OF 1859 (THE MADRAS DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1859), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST NOVEMBER 1907. As. 3. Price 6. (As. 2.)
TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1907. As. 6. Price 6. (Annas 2.)
LIST NO. 2 OF 1907, DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1907, OF ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. (Annas 1.) (Annas 1.)
LIST FOR AND CONTENTS OF THE ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL IN THE YEAR 1907. Annas 1. Price 3. (Annas 1.)
INDEX TO THE ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL IN THE YEAR 1907. As. 3. Price 3. (Annas 1.)
ACT VI OF 1878 MODIFIED BY ACT XII OF 1891, AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1908. As. 2. Price 6. (Annas 1.)
ACT XIII OF 1862, GRANDEES AND FAIRS, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1908. As. 2. Price 6. (Annas 1.)
ACT I OF 1908 (LEGAL PRACTITIONERS). In Urdu. Price 3. (Annas 1.)
ACT II OF 1908 (INDIAN TARIFF.) In Urdu. Price 3 (Annas 1.)
ACT I OF 1908 (LEGAL PRACTITIONERS). In Hindi. Price 3. (Annas 1.)
ACT I OF 1878 (OPIUM), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST OCTOBER 1907. In Urdu. Annas 1 Price 3. (Annas 1.)
ACT VII OF 1869, INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST DECEMBER 1908. Urdu. Annas 1 Price 9. (Annas 3.)
THE SUDDER CODE, VOL. III, 2ND EDITION, 1908. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 2s 6d. (As. 5.)
ACT NO. I OF 1872. THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST MAY 1908. Stitched. Paper cover. Rupee 1 or 1s. 6d. (As. 2)
ACT XXX OF 1858 (NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS), AS MODIFIED UP TO 30TH APRIL 1908. As. 2. (Annas 1.)
ACT IX OF 1872. THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1908. Stitched. Paper cover. Rupee 1 As. 4 or 1s. 11d. (As 2)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from pure-Brahmans who have passed the Matriculation examination and have some knowledge of Type-writing for a permanent vacancy on Rs. 15 in the Vriddhachalam taluk.

Deputy Collector's Office, Chidambaram Divn.,
8th August 1908.

S. RANGASAMI AIYANGAR,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS in the following tabular form are invited from persons who have passed at least the Matriculation examination to take up an acting appointment of a Clerk on Rs. 15 for about six months. The application should be submitted in the handwriting of the applicant himself with a declaration to that effect:—

1. Name and family name of the applicant. 2. His caste or religion. 3. His residence. 4. His age.	Applicant's relations in the Government service.	Whether applicant holds any landed property, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk.	Applicant's present and past occupation and length of service in each, if a public situation.	Examinations passed by the applicant with reference to the Gazette page	A abstract of any testimonials of qualifications and character held by applicant.

District Munsif's Court, Kulittalai,
10th August 1908.

MUHAMMAD FUZLUDDIN,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Clerk temporarily vacant for three months or more in his office carrying a pay of Rs. 25 per mensem. None but those who have had some experience in accounts need apply.

Office of Conservator of Forests, C. Circle,
Madras, 12th August 1908.

C. E. BRASIER,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Matriculation examination for clerkships in Sub-Registry Offices in the district. Good and legible handwriting in English and Tamil is indispensable. The candidates should be below 25 years of age.

South Arcot Registrar's Office,
10th August 1908.

C. MARIAPPA MUDALIYAR,
Registrar.

WANTED a Chemist for the King Institute Laboratory, Guindy. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250. Only those need apply, who have taken the B.A. degree with Chemistry as optional subject or preferably Master-in Arts in that subject in any of the Indian Universities.

Office of Surv. Commr., Cathedral House,
Madras, 11th August 1908.

W. W. CLEMESHA, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to 15th September 1908 for the posts of Depot-keepers for Bangalore, Hosur, Mathigiri and Denkanicottai Depots of North Salem district.

2 Application for Bangalore Depot should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 and those for other depots by Rs. 5 as security for the *bona fides* of applications.

3. The successful applicants before entering on duty should furnish a further security of Rs. 250 for Bangalore Depot and Rs. 100 for each of the other depots as security for faithful service and execute an agreement pledging the same. Failure to do so would entail the forfeiture of the initial deposit that accompanied the application.

The preliminary deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned at once, those of successful tenderers will be credited towards the security deposits.

4 Commission will be paid at the rate of 6½ per cent. on all sales up to Rs. 300 in a month and 2 per cent. on the balance.

5. The above rates of commission are liable to alteration at the discretion of the undersigned.

6 English speaking men of trading experience are preferred.

Salem Collr.'s Office, North Forest Branch,
13th August 1908.
II-7

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of acting Minor Irrigation Overseers and Sub-Overseers in the South Arcot district.

B. C. SMITH,
Ag. Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
28th July 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for Clerkships in the Collector's office Cuddapah. Only those passed candidates whose vernacularis Telugu need apply. Preference will be given to graduates.

J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Collector.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
30th July 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a Temporary Draftsman's post on Rs. 30 in this office. Those that have previous experience of office work will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st instant.

H. B. O'CONNELL,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Office of Superintending Engineer, IV Circle,
Coimbatore, 11th August 1908.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH ARCOT.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1908.

(1) Naramsetti Changanna Chetti .. .. } *Petitioners.*
(2) Do. Papayya Chetti .. .. }
Mari Subrayasatti and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

NOTICE, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Naramsetti Changanna Chetti of Kosetammapeta in Pallipat taluk and N. Papayya Chetti, son of 1st petitioner, residing in door No. 110, Acharappan Street, Georgetown, Madras, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted to the 21st day of September 1908 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader on the said date.

K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA,
District Judge.

North Arcot District Court, Chittoor,
8th August 1908.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANJORE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 32 OF 1908.

Subbramania Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Penna Ammal and others (11) .. .. *Respondents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to the Tanjore District Court to be declared an insolvent and that the same is posted to 25th August 1908.

S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Government Pleader.

Tanjore, 14th August 1908.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANJORE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 37 OF 1908.

P. V. Ramasami Chettiar .. .. *Petitioner.*

versus

Dhesser Dorasami Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned P. V. Ramasami Chettiar has applied to the District Court of Tanjore on 21nd July 1908 to be declared an insolvent and that the 4th day of September 1908 is fixed for the hearing of the said application, and that persons objecting to the same are at liberty to appear on that day and raise their objections.

P. R. NATESA AIYAR,
Vakil.

Tanjore, 14th August 1908.

On or after 26th August next I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 24th July 1908. L. SUBRAHMANYAN.

On or after the 26th August next I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 24th July 1908. V. K. VENKATARAMA AIYAR.

On and after the 10th of September 1908, I intend moving the High Court at Madras to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Tellicherry, 10th August 1908. MUVARA C. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR

The undersigned shall henceforth be known as CUTHBERT VERNON-INGRAY.

Madras, 18th August 1908. C VAN INGEN.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday the 31st instant on account of "Vinayaka Chathurthi" being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 17th August 1908. W. B. HUNTER.
Secretary and Treasurer

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1907. [Price 4 annas.

SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 14.—With reference to the Opium rules contained in Government Notification No. 124, dated 21st March 1903, published on pages 371–374 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1903, Part I, as amended by Government Notifications Nos 339, 424, 250 and 316, dated 30th July 1906, 22nd August 1907, 1st June 1908 and 13th July 1908, published on pages 831, 900, 495 and 599 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th August 1906, 27th August 1907, 16th June 1908 and 21st July 1908, respectively, the Board of Revenue hereby prescribes and publishes under Rule XXX, the following subsidiary rules and forms in supersession of those contained in Notification No. 4, dated 8th February 1905:—

RULES.

1. No opium or poppy-heads shall be removed from a storehouse until application in writing has been made to the officer in charge and a pass for their removal has been obtained from him.

2. The issue price of opium and poppy-heads shall be paid before their removal from the storehouse at such rates as may be fixed and notified.

3. When opium and poppy-heads are issued from a Government storehouse, such issues shall be made in quantities of one seer of opium and multiples thereof and of not less than 10 seers of poppy-heads to any vendor licensed for wholesale vend only, and in quantities of a half seer of opium and multiples thereof and of not less than 2 seers of poppy-heads to any vendor licensed for retail vend only.

4. A licensed vendor desiring to procure opium or poppy-heads from the storehouse must first pay the issue price at the prescribed rates into the Government treasury of the taluk in which his depot or shop is situated. He will present with the money a chalan in the prescribed form which may be obtained from the Treasury officer. The latter, after assuring himself that the applicant is a licensed vendor, will grant him a receipt and despatch by post a letter of advice to the officer in charge of the storehouse concerned, intimating the payment of the issue price.

5. The licensed vendor or his authorised agent will then apply for the issue of the opium or poppy-heads at the Government storehouse concerned and must produce the treasury receipt before the Storehouse officer. The latter will issue the opium or poppy-heads, as the case may be, to the applicant after comparing the treasury receipt with the letter of advice from the Treasury officer.

6. The consignment must be taken before the officer authorised to examine consignments by the Collector of the district to which it is transported, and no consignment of opium or poppy-heads received into a depot or shop shall be opened before it has been verified by such officer.

7. Packing charges at the storehouse in respect of opium or poppy-heads issued otherwise than for Government purposes must be defrayed by buyers before removal. They should also make their own arrangements for the removal of the consignments from the storehouse.

8. No person except a licensed vendor or his accredited agent or servant shall be allowed access to a storehouse and every such person shall be liable to be searched on entering or leaving the storehouse, for the purpose of ascertaining if he has opium or poppy-heads secreted about him.

9. All cases, handles and other articles in the possession of any person shall be liable to examination when being taken into or removed from the storehouse and no person entering a storehouse shall be permitted to take with him any article except such as may be required for the packing of the opium or poppy-heads to be purchased by him.

10. Any person found guilty of any breach of the Opium Act, 1878, or of any rule framed thereunder or otherwise committing any offence in respect of the storehouse or of the storehouse officials, or of any property contained in the storehouse may be excluded from the storehouse by order of the Storehouse officer.

11. Stocks of opium or poppy-heads will be maintained at Taluk kacheris, wherever the Collector may so direct, for supply to shopkeepers or licensed druggists at prices to be fixed by the Board. In these cases, the price should be paid at the treasury at which the purchase is made and the consignment should be covered by a pass granted by the Tahsildar.

12. When opium and poppy-heads are issued from a Taluk kacheri, such issues shall be made in quantities of a half seer of opium and multiples thereof or of not less than 5 seers of poppy-heads to any vendor who has obtained a license for retail vend or to any licensed druggist.

13. Opium will be issued from storehouses and Taluk kacheris in uniform cakes of one seer and half seer, no allowance for any excess or drynge in the cakes being made.

14. Opium wholesale vend depotkeepers may sell poppy-heads wholesale, and shall, if required by the Collector, maintain such minimum stock as he may prescribe. Issues of poppy-heads from a wholesale depot may be in any quantity in excess of 5 seers.

Forms.

1. *Form O-3.*—Special license to licensed druggist under Rule V of the Opium rules.
2. *Form O-5.*—License granted to independent opium shopkeeper to vend opium.
3. *Form O-7.*—License for the vend of poppy-heads under Rule XXIII of the Opium rules.
4. *Form O-9.*—License granted to wholesale vendor of opium and poppy-heads.
5. *Form O-13 A.*—Register of receipts and sales of $\frac{\text{opium}}{\text{poppy-heads}}$ in the $\frac{\text{depot}}{\text{shop}}$.
6. *Form O-13 B.*—Register of receipts and sales of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy and used for purposes other than smoking in the shop.
7. *Form O-18.*—Chalan for the payment of price of opium and poppy-heads comprising—
   A.—Receipt.
   B.—Letter of advice from the Treasury officer to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse.
8. *Form O-19.*—Application to the officer in charge of the $\frac{\text{Government storehouse}}{\text{Taluk kacheri}}$ for the issue of a pass for the transport of opium and poppy-heads under Rule $\frac{\text{VIII}}{\text{XVII}}$ of the Opium rules.
9. *Form O-20.*—Pass for the transport of opium and poppy-heads from the Government storehouse comprising—
   A.—Pass.
   B.—Letter of advice to the examining officer.
   C.—Acknowledgment to the Storehouse officer.
   D.—Letter of advice to the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the Circle to which the consignment is transported.
10. *Form O-21.*—Pass for the transport of opium and poppy-heads from Taluk kacheri or a wholesale vend depot.

The forms and registers required by licensed vendors will be issued at cost price.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 10th August 1908.

H. O. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary.

Form O-2.

No.

Special License to Licensed Druggist.

(To be granted by the Collector.)

District

Number of License in Register

Name of Licensed Druggist

Locality of Shop

Be it known that , resident of Village, in the Taluk of District, following the profession of Licensed Druggist is hereby authorized by the Collector of to possess and retail opium; intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or poppy-heads, and to manufacture from opium intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking from the date of this license to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions :—

CONDITIONS.

I. That the licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, or such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government (No. 124, dated 21st March 1903, published on pages 371–374 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1903, Part I, as subsequently amended) and of the Board (No. 14, dated 10th August 1908) and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

II. That the opium, intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, and poppy-heads sold by him, must be obtained in one or other of the following ways :—

(*a*) imported by him under Rule XIV;
(*b*) purchased by him from a Tahsildar's kachari, where stocks are kept under orders of the Collector, or from a wholesale vendor under Rule XVIII of the Opium Rules; or (in the case of intoxicating drugs);
(*c*) manufactured by him from opium obtained in any of the ways specified above.

III. That he shall use such opium, intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, or poppy-heads, *bonâ fide* as medicine, and shall sell it only in accordance with the prescriptions of recognized medical practitioners.

IV. That he shall not keep or sell such opium, intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, or poppy-heads or manufacture such intoxicating drugs in virtue of this license at any other place than the premises the boundaries of which are specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, nor sell such opium, etc., except for medicinal purposes.

V. That he shall keep no greater quantity than seers of opium, seers of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, and seers of poppy-heads, and manufacture no greater quantity than seers of such intoxicating drugs, in virtue of this license at the same time.

VI. That he shall, on requisition by the Collector or by any officer duly authorized by the Collector, deliver up his license for amendment or for the issue of a fresh license.

VII. That, unless specially exempted under authority from the Board of Revenue, he shall maintain true accounts of all transactions, such accounts to show in respect of each issue the kind of drug issued (with its name according to the British Pharmacopœia), the quantity issued and the name of the medical practitioner on whose prescription it is issued.

VIII. Stocks of opium and poppy-heads and of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking and all accounts and records of transactions under this licence shall be open to inspection by an officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector in the Madras Town Circle and an Assistant Inspector elsewhere.

Schedule showing the Boundaries of the Shop.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounded on the				Remarks
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Dated the day of 190 .

Collector.

Huzur Sarishtadar.

Vernacular Clerk.

Form O-3.

No.

License granted to Opium Shopkeeper to vend Opium in the $\frac{\text{Town}}{\text{Taluk}}$ of

I, , Collector of the District, under the provisions of the Opium Act, I of 1878, hereby license you, , residing at , son of to establish a shop at in the $\frac{\text{Town}}{\text{Taluk}}$ of for the sale of opium and manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy therein, from the 1st day of April 190 to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said :—

General Conditions applicable to all Abkári and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicants in any part of their farms and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors; nor does it prevent distillers from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkári or opium license may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night.

4. Except in the case when two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under each license issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium.

5. A sign-board must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

6. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 25 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are empowered to destroy such as are found unfit for consumption or use.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 14 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Collector may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 9 P.M.* except under special authority.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing or in encamped in the vicinity or at times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shop-keeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

* 10 P.M. in the Madras Town.

13. The Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue, in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interests of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Collectors may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. Their period shall not exceed ten days, and the fee to be paid therefor shall be fixed at the Collector's discretion.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(*a*) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(1) to sailors, soldiers and the members of their families, or
(2) to any other person living in barracks,

(*b*) whilst on duty, to any—

(1) peon-follower, member of the Police force, or officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department;
(2) servant of a Railway Company; or

(*c*) in any circumstances, to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;
(2) child under fourteen years of age;
(3) insane person; or
(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

16. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkári or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkári or opium license in any foreign territory or British territory in which the duty is lower, adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorized by the Collector, and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained thereon. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensees.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall they be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form §. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the licenses and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

* { FOR LIQUOR SHOPS—*Vide* Board's Notification No. 1, dated 5th January 1904.
THE MADRAS SHOPS—TWO ANNAS PER TOLA OF GANJA.
THE OPIUM SHOPS—ON THE NILGIRI HILLS EIGHT ANNAS PER TOLA OF OPIUM AND IN THE MADRAS TOWN CIRCLE TEN ANNAS PER TOLA OF OPIUM.

† For opium shops in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari districts, and in the talúks of Narsapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem of the Kistna district, an uniform rate of one rupee per tola and a quarter tolas has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified where it is generally one dram.	Half a gallon except in special localities separately notified where it is one dram.	Five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, any quantity up to one hundred but not exceeding six tolas as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe and elsewhere three tolas of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphine or preparations for smoking, five seers of poppy heads.

§ The only toddy shops to which this condition applies at present are those in the Madras Town Circle.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Collector from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district of the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorized to inspect licensed shops and depots are—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and

(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs under sale, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the Circle or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government treasury on or before the 10th* of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected * under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Collector.

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend * licensee in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) tree-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars †, in the case of opium shops by Divisional officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re-sale or other disposal of the privilege.

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (a) fine up to Rs. 50,

or (b) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkári / Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Collector all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkári / Opium laws or of engagements entered into by them and so comply with the Collector's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkári / Opium laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

* Shops are liable to be re-sold for failure to pay kists only after the 20th. In the mean time interest will be levied. In the Madras Town Circle, however, separate orders are in force in this regard.

† Includes Deputy Tahsildars in independent charges.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licenses.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, as such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government (No. 124, dated 21st March 1905, published on pages 371–374 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1903, Part I, as subsequently amended) and of the Board (No 14, dated 10th August 1908) and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

2. The smoking or consumption of opium or its preparations in any form in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphia or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

3. No depot or shop shall be opened without a license from the Collector. The usual counterpart agreements must be executed by the licensees.

4. Discretion is reserved to Collectors to issue separate licenses to any person for the sale of poppy-heads on payment of a fee of eight annas, and to any licensed druggist for the sale of opium and poppy-heads and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medical purposes only. Private persons are permitted to manufacture intoxicating drugs and smoking preparations for their own use only provided they do not exceed the limit for possession.

5. Wholesale depots may be established by shopkeepers or private persons under licenses to be issued in this behalf for distribution of opium and poppy-heads to shops.

6. The price of opium at the storehouses will be notified separately by the Board of Revenue.

7. No consignments of opium and poppy-heads obtained from a Government storehouse shall be opened before they have been verified and passed by an authorized Government officer.

Special Conditions applicable to Opium Shop Licenses.

1. The privilege conferred extends only (*a*) to the retail sale of opium and (*b*) to the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking in shops duly sanctioned.

2. A licensed shopkeeper may not sell at one time to any person more than three tolas of opium or intoxicating drugs, except in the Agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari where he may sell up to such limit not exceeding six tolas as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe.

3. No opium other than that obtained from a storehouse, a Tahsildar's kacheri, or a wholesale depot shall be sold or received or possessed by shopkeepers.

4. Unless special orders are issued to the contrary with regard to any specified area, shopkeepers may obtain their supplies from wholesale depots under valid transport passes on payment of the cost price to the depotkeepers. When opium is issued from storehouses or Taluk kacheris, they may obtain supplies from them in quantities of a half seer and multiples thereof on complying with the rules regulating such issues.

5. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity than ..... seers of opium and ..... seers of intoxicating drugs other than morphia or preparations for smoking.

Note.—The word Tahsildar includes a Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

Schedule showing the Boundaries of the Shop.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Dated the ..... day of ..... 190 .

Collector.

Head Sheristadar.

Vernacular Clerk.

Form O-7.

No.

License for the vend of Poppy-heads.

(To be granted by the Collector.)

District

Number of License in Register

Name of Vendor

Locality of Shop

Be it known that , resident of

Village, in the Taluk of

District, is hereby authorized by the Collector of

to sell poppy-heads by retail at

in from the date of this license to the

day of 190 , upon the following conditions:—

CONDITIONS.

I. That the licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, or such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government (No. 124, dated 21st March 1903, published on pages 372–374 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1903, Part I, as subsequently amended) and of the Board (No. 14, dated 19th August 1908) and any additional general or special rules which may, from time to time, be notified.

II. That he shall pay to Government a fee of annas eight.

III. That he shall sell no poppy-heads, but such as he may purchase from a Government storehouse, or from a Tahsildar's kacheri, where stocks are kept under orders of the Collector, or licensed wholesale vendor under the provisions of Rules XVII and XVIII of the Opium Rules, or such as he may import, with the previous sanction of the Board, under Rule XIV or transport from another shop under the special orders of the Collector and that he shall not receive or have in his possession poppy-heads obtained otherwise.

IV. That he shall not keep or sell such poppy-heads, in virtue of this license, at any other place than the shop the boundaries of which are specified in the schedule hereunto annexed

V. That he shall keep no greater quantity than seers of poppy-heads and shall not sell more than five seers at a time.

VI. That he shall keep and render an account of receipts and sales of poppy-heads in such form as the Collector may require.

VII. That this license may be recalled by the Collector for violation of any of the conditions specified herein, or as otherwise provided in Rule XXVI of the Opium Rules.

Provided that, if the Collector should desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted, for any cause other than those hereinbefore specified, he shall give fifteen days' previous notice, or, if notice be not given, shall make such compensation, in default of notice, as the Board may direct.

Schedule showing the Boundaries of the Shop.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounds on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Dated the day of 190 .

Collector.

Huzur Sarishtadar.

Vernacular Clerk.

FORM O-9.

No.

License granted to Wholesale Vendors of Opium and Poppy-heads at Depots in the District of

I, , Collector of the District, under the provisions of the Opium Act, I of 1878, hereby license you, , son of residing at , to establish a depot at , in the Town of , for the wholesale vend of Opium and Poppy-heads therein from the 1st day of April 190 to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said :—

General Conditions applicable to all Abkári and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicants in any part of their farms and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors; nor does it prevent distillers from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkári or opium license may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night.

4. Except in the case where two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under each license issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium.

5. A sign-board must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

6. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 25 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are empowered to destroy such as are found unfit for consumption or use.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 14 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Collector may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 9 P.M.* except under special authority.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind, in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

* 10 P.M. in the Madras Town.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of Europeans or native soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity or in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

13. The Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interests of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Collectors may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. Their period shall not exceed ten days, and the fee to be paid therefor shall be fixed at the Collector's discretion.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect of such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(1) to sailors, soldiers and the members of their families, or
(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(b) whilst on duty, to any—

(1) camp-follower, member of the Police force, or officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department;
(2) servant of a Railway Company; or

(c) in any circumstances, to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;
(2) child under fourteen years of age;
(3) insane person; or
(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

16. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkári or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkári or opium license in any foreign territory or British territory in which the duty is lower, adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorized by the Collector, and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be resold at the risk of the licensees.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall they be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. § The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained

* { For Liquor shops—*Vide* Board's Notification No. 1, dated 6th January 1904.
For ganja shops—Two annas per tola of ganja.
For opium shops—Six per cent Nilgiri Hills shops annas one tola of opium and in the Madras Town Circle ten annas per tola of opium.

† For opium shops in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Godávari districts, and in the taluks of Nuzvidpur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem of the Kistna district, an uniform rate of one rupee per two and a quarter tolas has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified where it is generally one dram.	Half a gallon except in special localities separately notified where it is one dram.	Five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Godávari, any quantity up to such limit not exceeding six tolas as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe, and elsewhere three tolas of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking, five seers of poppy-heads.

§ The only liquor shops to which this condition applies at present are those in the Madras Town Circle.

from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Collector from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorized to inspect licensed shops and depots are—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and
(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs under sale, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the Circle or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 10th * of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected * under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Collector.

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend * licenses in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) trees-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars, † in the case of opium shops by Divisional officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re-sale or other disposal of the privilege.

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (a) fine up to Rs. 50,
or (b) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee has convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkári / Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Collector all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkári / Opium laws or of engagements entered into by

* Shops are liable to be re-sold for failure to pay kists only after the 15th. In the meantime interest will be levied. In the Madras Town Circle, however, separate orders are in force in this regard.

† Including Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.

them and to comply with the Collector's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkári laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their Opium licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licenses.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, or such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government (No. 124, dated 31st March 1903, published on pages 371–374 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th March 1903, Part I, as subsequently amended) and of the Board (No. 14, dated 10th August 1908) and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

2. The smoking or consumption of opium or its preparations in any form in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphia or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

3. No depot or shop shall be opened without a license from the Collector. The usual counterpart agreements must be executed by the licensees.

4. Discretion is reserved to Collectors to issue separate licenses to any person for the sale of poppy-heads on payment of a fee of eight annas, and to any licensed druggist for the sale of opium and poppy-heads and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medical purposes only. Private persons are permitted to manufacture intoxicating drugs and smoking preparations for their own use only provided they do not exceed the limit for possession.

5. Wholesale depots may be established by shopkeepers or private persons under licenses to be issued in this behalf for distribution of opium and poppy-heads to shops.

6. The price of opium at the storehouses will be notified separately by the Board of Revenue.

7. No consignments of opium and poppy-heads obtained from a Government storehouse shall be opened before they have been verified and passed by an authorized Government officer.

Special Conditions applicable to Opium Wholesale Depot Licenses.

1. The privilege conferred extends only to sale by wholesale of opium and poppy-heads in depots duly sanctioned.

2. Wholesale depotkeepers shall obtain their supply of opium and poppy-heads from a Government storehouse in quantities of one seer and multiples thereof of opium and not less than ten seers of poppy-heads at a time or from another wholesale vendor, within the district, with the special authority of the Collector. Wholesale depotkeepers may fix their own prices for issue to persons authorized to purchase from them.

3. The issues by wholesale depotkeepers from their wholesale depots must be in quantities exceeding three tolas of opium or five seers of poppy-heads at a time, and under valid transport passes. In the case of the Chingleput district issues from wholesale depots shall not be made to shops in the Sadapet taluk which is included in the Madras Town Circle.

4. Depotkeepers will be permitted to sell any quantity not exceeding one seer of opium or ten seers of poppy-heads to any licensed druggist under valid transport passes.

5. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity than ..... seers of opium and ..... seers of poppy-heads.

Schedule showing the Boundaries of the Depot.

Signal and door numbers or other particulars.	Limits on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Dated the ..... day of ..... 190 .

Vernacular Clerk. *Huzur Sarishtadar.* *Collector.*

Form O13 A.

Register of receipts and sales of Opium / Poppy-heads in the Depot / Shop at _____.

Date.	Quantity of opium in store from yesterday.		Quantity received this day, whence received, and number and date of permit.		Total quantity to be accounted for.		Quantity sold this day.		Selling price per tola.			Quantity remaining in store.	
1	2		3		4		5		6			7	
	SERS.	TOLAS.	SERS.	TOLAS.	SERS.	TOLAS.	SERS.	TOLAS.	RS.	A.	P.	SERS.	TOLAS.

Form O-13 B.

Register of receipts and sales of intoxicating drugs made from Opium or the Poppy and used for purposes other than smoking in the shop at _____.

Date.	Quantity of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking in store from yesterday.		Quantity manufactured out of opium this day.		Total quantity to be accounted for		Quantity sold this day.		Selling price per tola.			Quantity remaining in store.	
1	2		3		4		5		6			7	
	SERS.	TOLAS	SERS.	TOLAS	SERS	TOLAS.	SERS	TOLAS.	RS.	A.	P.	SERS.	TOLAS

Form O-16.

No.

To

The Treasury Officer,

Sir,

Please receive the sum of Rs. ——————, as detailed below, on account of the undermentioned quantities of opium and poppy-heads to be purchased by me from the Storehouse / Taluk Kachari / Depot / Shop at ——— under the license No. ——————— for the ——— held by me:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost price of ——seers——tolas of opium at Rs. 84 per seer			
Gain on sale-proceeds of —— seers——tolas of opium at Rs. ——per seer			
Cost price of ——seers——tolas of poppy-heads at Rs. ——a maund			
Total ..			

Date ——————

Signature

Licensed Wholesale / Retail Vendor of ———

License No. ———

Form O-16 A.

No.

Dated ——————

Received from ——————, the sum of Rs ———, as detailed below, being the cost price at Rs. 84 per seer and gain on sale-proceeds at Rs. ——— per seer of opium and cost price at Rs. ——— per maund of poppy-heads of the undermentioned quantities of opium and poppy-heads to be purchased by him from the Storehouse / Taluk Kachari / Depot / Shop at ——— for sale under the ——— license No. ——— held by him for the vend of opium and poppy-heads at ———:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost price of ——seers——tolas of opium			
Gain on sale-proceeds of ——seers——tolas of opium ..			
Cost price of ——seers——tolas of poppy-heads ..			
Total ..			

Officer in charge of Treasury.

Head Accountant or Head Gumastah.

Cashkeeper or Shroff.

Form O-16 B.

No.——.

Certified that ——————, holder of wholesale/retail license No. for sale of opium and poppy-heads at ——— village, ——— taluk, has this day paid the sum of Rs.——, being the cost price at Rs. 83 per seer and gain on sale-proceeds at ——— per seer of ——— seers ——— tolas of opium and the cost price at Rs. ——— per mound of ——— seers ——— tolas of poppy-heads into the Taluk treasury at ——— and that he is entitled to issue of the same from the Government Storehouse at ——— in accordance with the rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 124, dated 21st March 1902, as subsequently amended. On granting the required pass a letter of advice has to be sent to the * ——— and to the Inspector of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, ——— Circle.

Date ———.

Treasury Officer.

To the Officer in charge of the Government Storehouse at ———.

* The designation of the Verifying officer with the place of verification should be entered here.

Reverse of Form O-16 B.

Number and date of letter advising the despatch of the consignment referred to overleaf ———

SERIES. TOLAS.

Quantity of opium and poppy-heads despatched. { Opium .. / Poppy-heads .. }

Chest or Box No.

Page of O-22.

Period of currency of pass.

Date ———

Initials of the Officer in charge of the Government Storehouse.

FORM O-19

APPLICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF A PASS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF OPIUM AND POPPY-HEADS.

No.

One anna Court-fee Stamp

To

The Officer in charge of the Government Storehouse at ——
The Tahsildar of ——

SIR,

I beg to request that you will be good enough to deliver to me ——seers—— tolas of opium and ——seers——tolas of poppy-heads from the Government Storehouse / Taluk Kutcheri in your charge and to issue a pass for the transport of the drug.

2. The Treasury receipt for the price of the drug is herein enclosed for information.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

Licensed Wholesale Vendor / Retail Vendor of ——

Station ——

License No ——

Date —— 190 .

Counterfoil.

Form O-20.

No. ——

Depot / Shop keeper's name ——

Number of license ——

Village ——

Seers, Tolas.

Quantity of { Opium. / Poppy-heads.

Chest or box No. ——

Page of O-22 ——

By what route ——

Period of currency ——

Date ——

Letter of advice sent to the Verifying officer at ——

and to the Inspector of —— Circle.

Initials of the Storekeeper officer.

Form O-20 A.

Pass for the transport of opium and poppy-heads.

Date ——

No ——

—— Licensee of depot / shop No —— at —— is hereby permitted to transport —— seers —— tolas of opium and —— seers —— tolas of poppy-heads from the Govt. Storehouse at —— for sale at his depot / shop —— by the following route: ——.

The consignment is in charge of ——.

This pass is current for —— days and must always be carried with the consignment and must be produced to the Verifying officer at —— before ——.

It should be filed in the depot / shop after verification.

Station ——

Date ——

Officer in charge of the Storehouse at ——.

Form O-20 B.

Date ——

No ——

To

——

——

Sir,

I have the honour to advise you of the despatch this day of the consignment of opium and poppy-heads detailed on the reverse to the depot / shop No. —— at —— under transport pass of the same number and date as this letter and request you to verify the consignment on arrival. The pass will expire on ——.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Station ——

Officer in charge of the Govt. Storehouse at ——.

Form O-20 C.

Date ——

No. ——

To

The Officer in charge of the Govt. Storehouse at ——

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the consignment of opium / poppy-heads advised in your letter No. ——, dated ——.

Form O-20 B.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Station ——

Verifying officer.

Form O-20 D.

Date ——

No. ——

To

The Inspector of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

—— Circle.

Sir,

I have the honour to advise you of the despatch this day of the consignment of opium and poppy-heads detailed on the reverse to the depot / shop No. —— at —— under transport pass of the same number and date as this letter. The pass will expire on ——.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Station ——.

Officer in charge of the Govt. Storehouse at ——.

REVERSE OF FORM O-20 A.

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether opium or poppy-heads).	Weight of contents.	Gross weight.	Remarks
				S. T.	S. T.	

Date ———.

Station ———

Officer in charge of the Government Storehouse.

I hereby certify that I have this day verified the consignment particularised in this pass with the following result:—

Particulars of packages.

Number of packages ..
Kind of packages ..
Marks and seals ..
Contents .. ..
Weight of contents ..
Gross weight .. ..

} Here enter against each item "correct," or as the case may be.

Verifying officer.

REVERSE OF FORM O-20 B.

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether opium or poppy-heads).	Weight of contents.	Gross weight.	Remarks (in the event of error in the number of any cover and bill number in the consignment should be entered and the number and date of the Treasury receipt, the amount paid and the name of the Treasury.)
				S. T.	S. T.	

CERTIFICATE OF THE VERIFYING OFFICER.

Sir,

I hereby certify that I have this day verified the consignment particularised above with the following result:—

Particulars of packages.

Number of packages ..
Kind of packages ..
Marks and seals .. ..
Contents .. .. ..
Weight of contents ..
Gross weight .. ..

} Here enter against each item "correct" or as the case may be.

The particulars of packages given in this letter of advice correspond with those given in the pass of the same number and date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

Station ———

Date ———

Verifying officer.

To the Collector of ———.

REVERSE OF FORM O-20 B.

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether opium or poppy-heads).	Weight of contents.	Gross weight.	R
				S. T.	S. T.	

Counterfoil.

Form O 21.

No.

Pass for the transport of Opium and Poppy heads from the Wholesale Depot / Toluk Kachcheri at ——— to the Depot / Shop at ——— in the District of ———.

———, licensee of Opium / Poppy-heads Depot / Shop No. ——— at ——— is permitted to transport the undermentioned opium and poppy-heads to his Depot / Shop :—

Particulars of packages.								
Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether opium or poppy-heads).	Weight of contents.		Gross weight.		Remarks.
				SERS.	TOLAS.	SERS.	TOLAS.	

The pass is current for ——— days.

Date ———.

Initials of { Wholesale depot licensee No ——— / Tahsildar or Dy. Tahsildar in independent charge.

Original.

Form O-21.

No.

Pass for the transport of Opium and Poppy-heads from the Wholesale Depot / Toluk Kachcheri at ——— to the Depot / Shop at ——— in the District of ———.

———, licensee of Opium / Poppy-heads Depot / Shop No. ——— at ——— is permitted to transport the undermentioned opium and poppy-heads to his Depot / Shop :—

Particulars of packages.								
Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether opium or poppy-heads).	Weight of contents.		Gross weight.		Remarks.
				SERS.	TOLAS.	SERS.	TOLAS.	

The pass is current for ——— days, must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the Depot / Shop.

Date ———.

Signature of { Wholesale depot licensee No ——— / Tahsildar or Dy. Tahsildar in independent charge.

N.B.—The period of currency of the pass should not be longer than is considered necessary in each individual case.

Duplicate.

Form O-21.

No.

Pass for the transport of Opium and Poppy-heads from the Wholesale Depot / Toluk Kachcheri at ——— to the Depot / Shop at ——— in the District of ———.

———, licensee of Opium / Poppy-heads Depot / Shop No. ——— at ——— is permitted to transport the undermentioned opium and poppy-heads to his Depot / Shop :—

Particulars of packages.								
Number.	Kind.	Marks and seals.	Contents (whether opium or poppy-heads).	Weight of contents.		Gross weight.		Remarks.
				SERS.	TOLAS.	SERS.	TOLAS.	

The pass is current for ——— days, must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the Depot / Shop.

Date ———.

Signature of { Wholesale depot licensee No. ——— / Tahsildar or Dy. Tahsildar in independent charge.

N.B.—The period of currency of the pass should not be longer than is considered necessary in each individual case.

To the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, ——— Circle.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [PRICE, 6 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1908.		Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means		Thermometers: Observed Extremes.		Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing Direction	Wind: Daily Velocity.	Depth of Rain.	Cloudy Sky	Bright Sunshine	General Weather.
			Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min								
Aug.		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts		Miles	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs.	
10th	Mon.	29·699	84·6	73 8	93·6	70·3	136·0	73	S.W. by S.	198	..	75	3·0	Cloudy.
11th	Tues.	·728	85·2	73 0	92 1	72 6	143 0	78	S.W. by S.	113	..	48	9·0	Do.
12th	Wed.	·783	86·1	73·1	94·7	77·0	139·8	73	S.S.W.	133	0·18	73	6·8	Distant thunder & storm
13th	Thurs.	·780	88·7	73·0	94·7	77·8	138·6	77	S S.E	98	..	95	7·8	Fine with passing clouds.
14th	Fri. ..	·751	86·1	73 0	96 3	80·4	135 5	76	S	80	..	78	2·7	Thunderstorm.
15th	Sats ..	·742	88·3	73·4	97·1	80 8	134·2	81	S.W. by S.	153	..	68	1·6	Cloudy.
16th	Sun. ..	·721	86·1	75·0	93 1	78 6	136·8	81	S.S W.	134	..	83	6·1	Passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M. and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 8·74 inches, the average due for the same period being 13 57 inches.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Offg. Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 17th August 1908.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

11-8-08.-7

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 6 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of Board Meeting No. 2 of 1908–1909 held on the 31st July 1908.

PRESENT:

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. J. S. Heaney, I.C.S.
Commander W. Mitchell, R.I.M.
Mr. S. D. Peers, M. INST. C.E.
Mr. H. S. Fraser.
Mr. E. W. Orr.
Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Sadeha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. N. Kuppuswamiah Garu.

105. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 17th July 1908.

106. Read letters, dated respectively 30th June and 7th July 1908, received from Mr. E. Corfield and Mr. H. C. Taylor, Harbour Masters, relative to their claims for pension. Read also memoranda of information which the Chairman proposes should be communicated to the two Harbour Masters by the Deputy Port Conservator.

Resolved that the memoranda be approved and the course recommended by the Chairman adopted.

107. Read application, dated 30th July 1908, from Veerarangavalu Nayudu, late jetty clerk requesting that his non-compliance with the Trust's leave rules, dated 10th October 1899, whereby he forfeited his appointment, may be condoned, and that, if not, an exception in his favour may be made in the Board's Provident Fund rules.

Resolved that the application be refused.

108. Received that the Harbour poramboke lands in Ambalhur village, Chingleput district, referred to in a letter addressed to the Trust's Chief Engineer by the Tahsildar of Sriperpet, No. 437, dated the 8th July 1908, being no longer required by the Port Trust, be relinquished to the Civil authorities.

109. Recorded G.O., No. 218, Marine, dated 6th July 1908, approving the amendment proposed by the Port Trust in footnote (*f*) to the schedule of Harbour dues relating to baggage accompanying troops, and directing that the consolidated schedule as revised be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 73, dated 19th June 1908.

110. Recorded G.O., No. 219, Marine, dated 8th July 1908, approving, as amended by the Advocate-General, the draft by-law proposed by the Port Trust Board in its Resolution No. 63, dated 5th June 1908, relating to cargo dropped overboard alongside a vessel in the Madras Harbour, and directing its publication in three successive issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

114. Recorded G.O., No. 228, Marine, dated 15th July 1908, approving the proposal of the Port Trust to construct, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,800, two small sheds as annexes to the dutiable import shed sanctioned in G.O., No. 466, Marine, dated 31st December 1907—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 83, dated 3rd July 1908.

115. Recorded G.O., No. 232, Marine, dated 18th July 1908, sanctioning an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,000, for "the annual overhaul of moorings in the Madras Harbour" during 1908-1909—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 87, dated 3rd July 1908.

116. The following statement of estimates sanctioned by the Chairman and the Board since the 17th July 1908 was laid on the table and was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work	Amount sanctioned	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date					
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
7	G.O., No. 228 M.	15th July 1908.	Construction of two small sheds as annexes to the dutiable import shed.	6,800	..	Revenue—9 (ii) Contributions to Capital	Part of the estimate for the dutiable import shed.
			Revenue Works Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
8	G.O., No. 231 M.	18th July 1908.	Annual overhaul of moorings in Madras Harbour.	3,000	2,850	Supplies and Services—Moorings.	..
			Madras Pilotage Fund. Nil.				

117. Recorded G.O., No. 231, Financial, dated 2nd July 1908, delegating to heads of departments and controlling authorities financial powers relating to sanction of rent, the writing off of money or stores lost, the grant of travelling allowance and exemption of pensioners from personal appearance.

118. Recorded G.O., No. R. 108, Marine, dated 24th July 1908, sanctioning the reappropriation of Rs. 195 under Madras Port Fund for meeting the charges of connecting by telephone the signal station in the Presidency Port Office building with the telephone exchange.

119. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 30th July 1908 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Extension Capital Grant Account	....	....
Revenue Account	3,36,200	1,76,308 8 10
Provident Fund Account	1,34,200	4,768 5 11
Deposit Account	24,700	6,227 11 9
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	83,000	5,600 11 11
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	1,074 10 0
Pilotage Fund Account	83,400	12,651 5 2

Madras Port Trust,
14th August 1908.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 33.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1903. [Price, 6 pice

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1903.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

District.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1903.	Average of 25 years.	Average for August.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for August.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for August.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for August.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	3·0	16·8	31·3	16·59	6·9	6·9	36·42	10·5	10·9	..					..
Vizagapatam. {A.	7·4	31·2	33·6	19·04	9·4	9·8	32·72	13·8	11·4	..	9·9	9·9	28·77	10·4	10·5
Vizagapatam. {L.	3·8	11·5	16·4												
Godavari ..	2·4	16·3	27·3	19·21	9·8	6·5	29·73	10·1	10·3	20·71	10·2	13·8	.	10·8	10·9
Kistna ..	2·7	14·8	18·8	13·96	6·8	9·7	32·38	13·1	11·1	27·94	11·2	17·8	.	12·6	13·6
Guntur ..	6·9	9·7	19·1	11·73	7·2	7·2	..	10·2	10·2	18·05	11·1	11·0	28·16	13·7	13·7
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	0·3	9·8	11·8	10·99	7·4	7·4	..	10·4	10·4	23·71	12·8	10·6	17·42	12·9	12·1
Banganapalle	0·1	6·8	..	..	6·5	6·5	..	..	..		10·0	10·8	..	..	..
Bellary ..	0·3	7·2	9·6	10·66	7·1	7·1	..	15·1	10·0	26·66	10·6	12·0	..	..	..
Sandur ..	0·4	6·3	..	..	7·1	6·8	..	..	..	..	13·6	15·6	..	..	..
Adoni ..	0·3	5·2	8·0	11·33	7·0	7·6	32·28	13·7	13·7	23·27	13·4	13·4	20·63	12·9	12·9
Cuddapah ..	0·2	9·7	9·4	13·41	7·3	7·3	23·56	13·5	13·4	20·68	12·1	12·0	18·53	10·7	10·8
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	0·7	5·4	7·4	10·59	8·2	8·3	32·71	13·0	13·7	31·99	11·0	11·4	19·06	10·4	10·5
Chingleput.	0·6	6·6	10·8	11·32	8·4	8·4	18·69	11·0	11·0						..
Madras ..	0·6	6·4	10·9	9·03	9·7	8·7	13·65	11·0	11·0			..			..
South Arcot.	2·1	7·6	10·9	11·93	7·0	7·0	19·45	†12·0	10·2		..	.	19·55	11·0	10·9
Central.															
North Arcot.	0·2	7·4	11·4	12·48	7·8	7·7	33·17	12·0	12·5	..			19·78	10·7	10·7
Salem ..	0·5	10·0	13·4	11·25	7·4	7·4	31·82	13·1	13·1	19·97	10·3	12·0	19·75	11·8	11·5
Coimbatore.	0·1	4·6	9·2	10·64	7·7	7·7	30·56	14·3	14·3	19·14	14·1	14·3	18·01	13·2	13·0
Trichinopoly	0·4	5·3	10·0	11·01	7·9	7·9	19·86	13·7	13·7	18·82	14·7	14·7	19·72	11·6	11·6
South.															
Tanjore ..	1·0	6·9	9·0	11·38	7·4	7·4	30·09	13·6	13·7	..	..	..	.	.	.
Pudukkottai.	0·4	6·6	..	..	8·7	8·8	.	13·1	13·1	.	14·0	13·0	.	13·3	13·3
Madura ..	0·8	4·5	7·5	10·79	7·5	7·5	18·61	14·4	14·2	27·97	15·4	15·6	17·82	†13·9	12·9
Tinnevelly ..	..	3·7	5·6	10·06	7·7	7·7	18·82	14·4	14·6	28·65	15·6	16·1	14·84	13·0	12·8
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	1·7	93·2	81·2	11·02	7·6	7·4	.	..	..	..		.	..		..
South Canara	3·0	149·7	104·5	11·01	7·9	7·8	.	..	..	..		.	..		
Travancore.	0·8	29·4	37·0	..	6·8	7·4				..			..		..
Cochin ..	2·3	43·6	..	..	7·3	7·2	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	1·7	38·8	32·0	9·84	6·8	6·8	16·44	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	..		..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.

* Average for ten normal years previous to famine 1900 (1890–1899). † Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 19·42 and 30 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of blackgram and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and gingelly in parts; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, but fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient except in five taluks. Sowing of paddy, cholam, ragi, varagu, korra, shamai and gingelly and transplanting of paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly in parts, outturn poor to fair; ragi and shamai fair to normal; korra, fair. Pasture sufficient except in part of one taluk; fodder procurable except in three taluks. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts upland. Godavari 5·3 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring and transplanting of paddy, cumbu and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder scanty except in two taluks and four divisions. Condition of cattle good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three taluks. Kistna 8·2 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, sowing of cholam, maize and cotton, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good; but some crops lost by floods in parts of two taluks and gingelly damaged in parts of two other taluks. Pasture procurable, but fodder getting scarce in six taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of cholam, cumbu, varagu, korra and redgram and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder procurable, though dear. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tungabhadra 3·21 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, korra, arika, horsegram, castors and cotton and weeding in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested red cholam under wells in one division; outturn fair. Pasture improving; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of arika, korra and castors continues. Standing crops good. Pasture procurable; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu, korra, pulses, castor and cotton and weeding of early crops continue in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops attacked by insects in parts of three taluks and cholam and cotton withering in parts of another taluk. Harvested paddy in two taluks, outturn normal. Pasture scarce except in parts of four taluks; fodder sufficient except in five taluks. Condition of cattle generally fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Weeding of cholam in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture procurable, but fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle improving.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks, wells and spring channels. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, cholam, korra, samai, cotton, cumbu and castor, planting of chillies, transplanting of ragi and chillies, and weeding of paddy, chillies and sugarcane going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but require rain urgently. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair. Pasture sprouting in parts but fodder procurable except in parts. Condition of cattle fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of six taluks. Ploughing, puling and sowing of korra, cholam, cumbu, ragi, paddy and arika going on. Standing crops fair, but cumbu withering in parts. Harvested paddy, sajja, cholam, ragi and indigo in parts; outturn fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Slight freshes in the Penner. 0·4 feet of water over the Sangam and 0·3 feet over the Nellore anikats. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu, arika, cotton, castor and oil-seeds, and transplanting of cumbu, ragi and chillies going on in parts. Standing crops generally thriving. Pasture scanty, but fodder generally procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, kanavarago, groundnut and varaga, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of ragi, cumbu and gingelly going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture improving.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Freshes in the Coleroon. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, cumbu, varagu and thenai, transplanting of paddy and ragi, weeding of cumbu, groundnut and ragi and baling going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, gingelly, cumbu and cholam in parts; outturn generally fair. Pasture scanty in parts but fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu and groundnut, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi and baling going on in parts. Standing crops fair but withering in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu in parts; outturn fair. Pasture scarce but fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and river channels. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but fading in parts. Harvested paddy, cumbu and ragi; outturn fair to normal; cholam fair; gingelly, bad to fair. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of ragi generally and of paddy, cholam and cumbu in parts and transplanting of ragi in parts going on. Standing crops fair, but withering for want of rain in parts of three taluks. Harvested cholam and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient except in parts and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Flow over the Grand Anikat 3·3 feet. Sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu, and ragi and transplanting of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam, cumbu and ragi withering in parts for want of rain. Harvested paddy and cumbu in parts over small areas; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder scanty. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Flow over the Grand Anikat 3·8 feet. Ploughing, transplanting of paddy and ragi and sowing of cumbu, cholli, ragi, maize and paddy going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Manuring, ploughing and sowing of paddy, cumbu, redgram and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops suffering for want of rain in parts. Harvested cholam; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. Ploughing, transplanting and sowing going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but withering in parts for want of rain. Harvested paddy, cholam, ragi and cumbu; outturn generally fair. Pasture insufficient in parts and fodder generally procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow over the servalliantam anikat, but discharge generally sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, manuring and transplanting going on, standing crops generally good, but paddy withering in parts for want of rain. Harvested paddy on small areas; outturn poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in parts and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvesting of paddy commenced in parts; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting for first rice crop area. Standing crops good, but damaged in parts by continued floods. Pasture sufficient and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle good.

TRAVANCORE

Water-supply sufficient. Crops growing. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good

COCHIN.

Water-supply abundant. Paddy cultivation progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting, pitting, weeding and pruning for main crops going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair Pasture and fodder sufficient Condition of cattle good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 15th August 1908.—Rainfall very heavy Vizagapatam Agency; heavy South Canara, good Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Vizagapatam littoral, Malabar, Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore; *nil* Tinnevelly; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies insufficient in parts of all districts except Guntur, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Kistna and South Canara damaged by floods, some in parts Bellary attacked by insects and some in parts Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, withering or require more rain. Harvests continue except Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, South Canara; outturn poor to normal. Pasture insufficient except Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, Tanjore, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris; fodder scanty in parts Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary eighteen districts, fallen three, risen two; ragi stationary twelve districts, fallen five, risen four; cholam stationary four districts, fallen four, risen six; cumbu stationary five districts, fallen five, risen five. Public health generally good, but cholera in several districts, Malabar, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur most affected. Prospects fair, but more rain urgently required in several districts. Condition of labouring classes good and employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Daily average number relieved on test work, Bellary taluk, 973.

Special report for Ganjam.

Distress in Ganjam decreasing owing to rains. Numbers on relief, daily average, gratuitous 245. Rambha poor-house closed on 10th instant.

DEPT. OF R.S., SUR., LAND RDS. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
15th August 1908.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1908:—

No. 9 of 1908.

THE INDIAN PORTS BILL.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—PORTS, VESSELS CHARGEABLE, RATE OF PORT-DUES AND FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate the Enactments relating to Ports and Port-charges.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments relating to ports and port-charges; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 190 .

(2) It shall extend, save as otherwise appears from its subject or context,—

(a) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively as have been declared to be subject to Act XXII of 1855 (*for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues*) or to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, *or to the Indian Ports Act, 1889*; XII of 1875. X of 1889.

(b) to the other ports or parts of navigable rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, extends this Act,

(3) *But* nothing in section 31 or section 32 shall apply to any port, river or channel to which the section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

[Clause 1 and 2 correspond to section 1, clauses 3 to 64 to sections 3 to 63, and clauses 65 to 69 to sections 67 to 73, respectively, of Act X of 1889.]

Savings. 2. Nothing in this Act shall—

(i) apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or

(ii) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right, except as hereinafter expressly provided, or

(iii) affect any law or rule relating to the customs or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

Definitions. 3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Presidency Magistrate: V of 1898.

(2) "master," when used in relation to any vessel, means, subject to the provisions of any other enactment for the time being in force, any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of the vessel:

(3) "pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

(4) "port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force:

(5) "port-officer" is synonymous with master-attendant:

(6) "ton" means a ton as determined or determinable by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of the net tonnage of British ships: and

(7) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

CHAPTER II

POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Power to extend or withdraw the Act or certain portions thereof. 4. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette,—

(a) extend this Act to any port in which this Act is not in force or to any part of any navigable river or channel which leads to a port and in which this Act is not in force;

(b) specially extend the provisions of section 31 or section 32 to any port to which they have not been so extended;

(c) withdraw this Act or section 31 or section 32 from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force.

(2) A notification under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the area to which it refers.

(3) Limits defined under sub-section (2) may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance or good government of the port and its approaches, whether within or without high-water-mark, and, subject to any rights of private property therein, any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water-mark.

(4) In sub-section (3) the expression "high-water-mark" means the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year.

Alteration of limits of ports. 5. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and subject to any rights of private property, alter the limits of any port in which this Act is in force.

(2) When the Local Government alters the limits of a port under sub-section (1), it shall declare or describe, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, and by such other means, if any, as it thinks fit, the precise extent of such limits.

[Act V of 1891, Rr.] Power to make port-rules. 6. (1) The Local Government may, in addition to any rules which it may make under any other enactment for the time being in force, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it thinks necessary for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for regulating the time and hours at and during which, the speed at which, and the manner and conditions in and on which, vessels generally or vessels of any class defined in the rules, may enter, leave or be moved in any port subject to this Act;

(b) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port;

(c) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port, and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels;

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars and other things being in or attached to vessels in any such port;

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking-in or discharging passengers, ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged;

(f) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks, moorings and other works in or adjoining to the same, and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free;

(g) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring and unmooring of vessels in any such port;

(*h*) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein;

(*i*) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chains and other moorings in any such port;

(*j*) for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to the Government, or of any boat, hawser or other thing belonging to the Government;

(*k*) for licensing and regulating catamarans plying for hire, and flats and cargo, passenger and other boats plying, whether for hire or not, and whether regularly or only occasionally, in or partly within and partly without any such port, and for determining the quantity of cargo or number of passengers to be carried by any such vessels;

(*l*) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port;

(*m*) for enforcing and regulating the use of signals or signal-lights by vessels by day or by night in any such port;

(*n*) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port;

(*o*) for regulating the employment of persons engaged in cleaning or painting vessels, or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottoms of vessels, in any such port;

(*p*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for the establishment and regulation of places to be used as sanitaria for the segregation or as hospitals for the treatment of persons who are or have recently been suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and for regulating the action, including the disposal of dead bodies, to be taken— [Act III of 1901, s. 2.]

(i) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease common in India, enters or is in any such port;

(ii) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India, enters or is in any such port;

(iii) where a vessel on which there has been any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease or any death within twelve days previous to the arrival of the vessel at such port, enters or is in any such port;

(iv) where a vessel enters any such port from a port in which, or in the neighbourhood of which, there is believed to be, or to have been at the time when the vessel left such port, any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

(v) where a vessel enters any such port having on board any person transhipped from a vessel coming from a port in which or in the neighbourhood of which there is believed to be or to have been at the time when such last-mentioned vessel left such last-mentioned port any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

(vi) where there is a dead body on board a vessel in any such port;

(vii) where there are on board a vessel in any such port food-stuffs which, owing to decomposition or for any other reason, are, in the opinion of the health-officer, unfit for human consumption; or

(viii) where a vessel leaves any such port while there is in the port or in its neighbourhood any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

For the purposes of this clause only such diseases shall be deemed to be dangerous infectious or contagious diseases, or diseases common or uncommon in India, as the Governor General in Council may by order direct; and

(*q*) for securing the protection from heat of the officers and crew of vessels in any such port by requiring the owner or master of any such vessel— [Act IV of 1876, s. 3.]

(i) to provide curtains and double awnings for screening from the sun's rays such portions of the deck as are occupied by, or are situated immediately above, the quarters of the officers and crew;

(ii) to erect windsails so far as the existing portholes or apertures in the deck admit of their being used for ventilating the quarters of the officers and crew;

(iii) when the deck is made of iron and not wood-sheathed, to cover with wooden planks or other suitable non-conducting material such portions of the deck as are situated immediately above the quarters of the officers and crew;

(iv) when the quarters used by the crew and the galley are separated by an iron bulk-head only, to furnish a temporary screen of some suitable non-conducting material between such quarters and the galley.

(2) The power to make rules under sub-section (1) is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to affect the validity of any rule in force immediately before the commencement of *the Indian Ports Act, 1889*, and continued by section 2, sub-section (2), *of that Act*. X of 1889.

(3) If any person disobeys any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees [Act III of 1901, s. 3 (3).]

(4) If a master fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), the health officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master.

CHAPTER III.

PORT-OFFICIALS AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Appointment of conservator.

7. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be conservator of every port subject to this Act.

(*2*) Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary,—

(*a*) in ports where there is a port-officer, the port-officer shall be the conservator;

(*b*) in ports where there is no port-officer, but where there is a harbour-master, the harbour-master shall be the conservator.

(*3*) Where the harbour-master is not conservator, the harbour-master and his assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the conservator.

(*4*) The conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

Power of conservator to give and enforce directions for certain specified purposes.

8. (*1*) The conservator of any port subject to this Act may, with respect to any vessel within the port, give directions for carrying into effect any rule for the time being in force therein under section 6.

(*2*) If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of the conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and *in the case of a continuing offence* with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day *during* which, after such notice as aforesaid, he *is proved to have* wilfully and without lawful excuse continued to disobey the direction.

(*3*) In case of such refusal or neglect, the conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying the direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose, and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be recoverable by him from the person so refusing or neglecting to obey the direction.

Power to cut warps and ropes.

9. The conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser endangering the safety of any vessel in the port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Removal of obstructions within limits of port.

10. (*1*) The conservator may remove, or cause to be removed, any timber, raft or other thing, floating or being in any part of any such port, which in his opinion obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof or the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring or other work on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of the port and is not private property.

(*2*) The owner of any such timber, raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of the removal thereof, and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such free navigation or lawful use, he shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(*3*) The conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause any such nuisance to be abated.

Recovery of expenses of removal.

11. If the owner of any such timber, raft or other thing, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment or public nuisance as is mentioned in the last foregoing section, neglects to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the *local* official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, the conservator may cause such timber, raft or other thing, or the materials of any public nuisance so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of the sale, and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds, or deliver so much of the thing or materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

and, if no such person appears, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of sale, by a further sale of so much of the thing or materials as may remain unsold.

Removal of lawful obstructions.

12. (*1*) If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government, and shall, with the sanction of that Government, cause the same to be removed or

uttered, making reasonable compensation to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration.

(*3*) Any dispute arising concerning such compensation shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Fouling of Government moorings.

13. (*1*) If any vessel breaks or gets foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in case of emergency, lift the buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the conservator;

and the conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

and the master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in clearing the same.

(*2*) Any master or other person offending against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Raising or removal of wreck impeding navigation within limits of port.

14. (*1*) If any vessel is wrecked, stranded or sunk in any such port so as to impede, or be likely to impede, the navigation thereof, the conservator may cause the vessel to be raised, removed or destroyed.

(*2*) If any property recovered by a conservator acting under sub-section (*1*) is unclaimed, or the person claiming it fails to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by the conservator under that sub-section and a further sum of twenty per cent. of the amount of such expenses, the conservator may sell the property by public auction, if the property is of a perishable nature, forthwith, and, if it is not of a perishable nature, at any time not less than six months after the recovery thereof.

(*3*) The expenses and further sum aforesaid shall be payable to the conservator out of the sale-proceeds of the property, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appears and claims the balance, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right thereto:

Provided that the person makes his claim within three years from the date of the sale.

Power to board vessels and enter buildings.

15. (*1*) The conservator or any of his assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence against this Act has been, or is about to be, committed, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act,

and the person appointed under this Act to receive any port-dues, fees or other charges payable in respect of any vessel, may, whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

(*2*) If the master of the vessel, or any person in possession or occupation of the building or place, without lawful excuse, refuses to allow any such person as is mentioned in sub-section (*1*) to board or enter such vessel, building or place in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

16. (*1*) For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the conservator or port officer may require the master of any vessel within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such master.

(*2*) Any master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who, after being directed by the master to obey the orders of the conservator or port officer for the purpose aforesaid, refuses to obey such orders, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Appointment and powers of health-officer.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint at any port subject to this Act an officer to be called the health-officer.

(*2*) A health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers, within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, namely:—

(*a*) with respect to any vessel, the powers conferred on a shipping-master by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 71; Ind 1859.

(*b*) power to enter on board any vessel and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the vessel;

(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the vessel;

(*d*) power to call before him and question for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require true answers to any questions which he thinks fit to ask;

(*e*) power to require any person so questioned to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

Indemnity of Government against act or default of port-officer or pilot.

18. The Government shall not be responsible for any act or default of any conservator, port-officer or harbour-master of any port subject to this Act, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the authorities aforesaid, or of any person acting under the control or direction of any such authority, deputy or assistant, or for any act or default of any pilot, or for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers or other things belonging to the Government which may be used by the vessel:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the Government.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE CONSERVATION OF PORTS.

General Rules.

Injuring buoys, beacons and moorings.

19. (*1*) No person shall, without lawful excuse, lift, injure, loosen or set adrift any buoy, beacon or mooring fixed or laid down by, or by the authority of, the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

(*2*) If any person offends against the provisions of this section, he shall for every such offence be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

20. If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or master of the vessel, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

21. (*1*) No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

(*2*) Any person who by himself or another so casts or throws any ballast or rubbish or any such other thing, and the master of any vessel from which the same is so cast or thrown, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in removing the same.

(*3*) If, after receiving notice from the conservator of the port to desist from so casting or throwing any ballast or rubbish or such other thing, any master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(*4*) Nothing in this section applies to any case in which the ballast or rubbish or such other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

Grazing vessel within prohibited limits.

22. If any person graves, breams or smokes any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by the Local Government, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees each.

Boiling pitch on board vessel within prohibited limits.

23. If any person boils or heats any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the directions of the conservator, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees each.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

24. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees each.

Warping.

25. (*1*) Every master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the conservator, permit warps or hawsers to be made fast to the vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp or hawser to be let go until required so to do.

(*2*) A master offending against sub-section (*1*) shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Leaving out warp or hawser after sunset.

26. (*1*) A master of a vessel shall not cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act after sunset in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any other vessel navigating in the port.

(*2*) A master offending against sub-section (*1*) shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Discharge of fire-arms in port

27. If any person, without lawful excuse, discharges any fire-arms in any port subject to this Act, or on or from any pier, landing-place, wharf or quay thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty on master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

28. If the master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any such port wilfully omits to take order to extinguish the fire or obstructs the conservator or the port-officer, or any person acting under the authority of the conservator or port-officer, in extinguishing or attempting to extinguish the fire, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores

29. (1) No person, without the permission of the conservator, shall, in any port subject to this Act, creep or sweep for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

(2) If any person offends against the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Removing stones or injuring shores at port prohibited.

30. (1) No person without the permission of the conservator shall in any port subject to this Act remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, sand or soil or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of the port;

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same is public or private property, any mooring post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person, if any, as the conservator may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

(2) If any person offends against sub-section (1), he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in repairing any injury done by him to the bank or shore.

Special Rules.

Moving of vessels without pilot or permission of harbour-master.

31. (1) No vessel of the measurement of two hundred tons or upwards shall enter, leave or be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port-officer or harbour-master on board;

and no vessel of any measurement less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall enter, leave or be moved in any such port without having a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port-officer or harbour-master on board, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

(2) If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, enters, leaves or is moved in the port contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1), the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the master was unable to procure a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port-officer or harbour-master to go on board the vessel.

(3) Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply to native vessels when they are entering, leaving or being moved in the port of Bombay.

(4) If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive.

Provision of certain vessels with fire-extinguishing apparatus.

32. (1) Every vessel exceeding the measurement of two hundred tons and lying in any port to which this section has been specially extended shall be provided with a proper force-pump and hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire which may occur on Board.

(2) The master of such a vessel who, having been required by the conservator to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), neglects or refuses, without lawful excuse, so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

CHAPTER V.

PORT-DUES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES.

Levy of port-dues.

33. (1) In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule such port-due, not exceeding the amount specified for the port in the third column of the schedule as the Local Government directs, shall be levied on vessels entering the port and described in the second column of the schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for the port in the fourth column of the schedule.

(2) Whenever the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declares any other port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare,—

(a) in the terms of any of the entries in the second column of the first schedule, the vessels which are to be chargeable with port-dues on entering the port,

(b) the highest rates at which such dues may be levied in respect of vessels chargeable therewith, and

(c) the times at which such vessels are to be so chargeable.

(3) All port-dues now leviable in any port shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

(4) An order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the order was published in the local official Gazette.

Variation of port-dues by Local Government.

34. The Local Government may exempt the vessels entering a port subject to this Act from payment of port-dues and cancel the exemption, or may vary the rates at which port-dues are to be levied in the port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of the port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them:

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by or under this Act.

Fees for pilotage and certain other services.

35. (1) Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, heading, mooring, re-mooring, hooking, measuring and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may direct:

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

(2) The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1).

Receipt, expenditure and account of port-charges.

36. (1) The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons at every port at which any dues, fees or other charges are authorized to be taken by or under this Act to receive the same and, subject to the control of the Local Government, to expend the receipts on any of the objects authorized by this Act.

(2) Such officer or body shall keep for the port a distinct account, to be called the port fund account, showing, in such detail as the Local Government prescribes, the receipts and expenditure of the port, and shall publish annually as soon after the first day of April as may be practicable an abstract, in such form as that Government prescribes, of the account for the past financial year.

(3) If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by the Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the port fund account of the port.

(4) All moneys received under this Act at or on account of any port subject to this Act, excluding receipts on account of pilotage but including—

(a) fines,

(b) proceeds of waifs, and

(c) any balance of the proceeds of a sale under section 14 where no right to the balance has been established on a claim made within three years from the date of the sale,

shall be credited in the port fund account of the port.

(5) All expenses incurred for the sake of any such port, excluding expenses on account of pilotage but including—

(a) the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port,

(b) the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in or entering or leaving the port or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto,

(c) pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed in the port under this or any other enactment relating to ports and port-dues, or such portion of those pensions, allowances and gratuities as the Local Government may by rule determine,

(d) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, contributions towards the support of public hospitals or dispensaries suitable for the reception or relief of seamen or otherwise towards the provision of sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port and for seamen, whether ashore or afloat, belonging to vessels in the port, and

(e) with the like sanction, contributions towards sailors' homes, institutes, rest-houses and coffee-houses and for other purposes connected with the health, recreation and temporal well-being of sailors,

shall be charged to the port fund account of the port.

(6) Subject to the provisions of any local law as to the disposal of any balance from time to time standing to the credit of a port fund account, any such balance may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Grouping of ports.

37. (1) The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of the last foregoing section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port, and thereupon all moneys to be credited to the port fund account under sub-section (4) of that section shall form a common port fund account which shall be available for the payment of all expenses incurred for the sake of any of the ports:

Provided, with respect to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Chittagong and Aden, that none of those ports may be grouped with any other port, and that the port fund account of each of those ports shall be kept separate from the port fund account of any other port.

(2) Where ports are grouped by or under this Act, the following consequences ensue, namely:—

(a) the Local Government, in the exercise of its control over expenditure debitable to the common port fund account of the group, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules with respect to the expenditure of the fund for the sake of the several ports of the group on the objects authorized by this Act, and shall cause effect to be given to any directions which the Governor General in Council may deem it necessary to issue with respect to such expenditure; and,

(b) the Local Government may exercise its authority under section 34 as regards all the ports in the group collectively or as regards any of them separately.

Receipts for port-charges.

38. The person to whom any dues, fees or other charges authorized to be taken by or under this Act are paid shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the dues, fees or other charges are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made.

Master to report arrival.

39. (1) Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this Act, the master of the vessel shall report her arrival to the conservator of the port.

(2) A master failing without lawful excuse to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river steamers plying to and from any of the ports subject to this Act or to ballam boats plying to and from the port of Chittagong.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught and charge expense to master.

40. If any vessel liable to the payment of port dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern posts thereof for denoting her draught, the conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of the operation.

Ascertainment of tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues.

41. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed, namely:—

X of 1841. XI of 1850.

(1) (a) If the vessel is a British registered vessel or a vessel registered under the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in British India, the conservator may require the owner or master of the vessel or any person having possession of her register to produce the register for inspection.

(b) If the owner or master or such person neglects or refuses to produce the register or otherwise to satisfy the conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which the port-dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the conservator may cause the vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained, according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of British vessels, and in such case the owner or master of the vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of the measurement.

X of 1841. XI of 1850.

(2) If the vessel is not a British registered vessel or a vessel registered under the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in British India, and the owner or master thereof fails to satisfy the conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of British vessels, the conservator shall cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained, according to the mode aforesaid, and in such case the owner or master of the vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of the measurement.

(3) If the vessel is a vessel of which the tonnage cannot be ascertained according to the mode of measurement mentioned in clauses (1) and (2), the tonnage of the vessel shall be determined by the conservator on such an estimate as may seem to him to be just.

Distraint and sale on refusal to pay port-charges

42. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues, fees or other charges are payable under this act, refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the authority appointed to receive such port-dues, fees or other charges may distrain or arrest the vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid;

and in case any part of the port-dues, fees or other charges or of the costs of the distress or arrest or of the keeping of the vessel or other thing distrained or arrested, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest, may cause the vessel or other thing distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, fees or other charges and the costs including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus, if any, to the master of the vessel upon demand.

No port-clearance to be granted until port-charges are paid.

43. The officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such clearance—

(a) until her owner or master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and other charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which the vessel or her owner or master is liable under this Act;

57 & 58 Vict., c. 60. (b) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, *1894*, *section 207*, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the port from which he seeks clearance, have been paid.

Port-charges payable in one port recoverable at any other port.

44. (1) If the master of any vessel in respect of which any such sum as is mentioned in the last foregoing section is payable causes her to leave any port without having paid the sum, the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges at the port under this Act may require in writing the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges under this Act at any other port in British India to which she may proceed, or in which she may be, to levy the sum.

(2) The authority to whom the requisition is directed shall proceed to levy such sum in the manner prescribed in section 42, and a certificate purporting to be made by the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges at the port where such sum as is mentioned in the last foregoing section became payable, stating the amount payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under section 42 and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section 52.

Penalty for evading payment of port-charges.

45. (1) If the master of a vessel evades the payment of any such sum as is mentioned in section 42, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five times the amount of the sum.

(2) In any proceeding before a Magistrate on a prosecution under sub-section (1), any such certificate as is mentioned in section 44, sub-section (2), stating that the master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without payment of the sum was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

(3) Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed, or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

46. A vessel entering any port subject to this Act (other than a port in Burma) in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be charged with a port-due at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding three-fourths of the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo

47. When a vessel enters a port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers herein (with the exception of such transhipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), she shall be charged with a port due at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding half the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable.

[Act V of 1903, s. 2.] Port-dues not to be chargeable in certain cases

48. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of—

(a) any pleasure-yacht, or

(b) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or

(c) any vessel which, having entered any port within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, leaves it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo

Power to impose hospital port-dues.

49. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, order that there shall be paid in respect of every vessel entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there is a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

(*2*) Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues, and the Local Government shall, in making any order under sub-section (*1*), have regard to any contributions made under section 36, sub-section (*5*), clause (*b*).

(*3*) An order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the order was published in the local official Gazette.

(*4*) Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any class of vessels for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such class of vessels, or that such provision is unnecessary in the case of any class of vessels, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt such class of vessels from any payment under this section.

Application and account of hospital port-dues.

50. (*1*) Hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid, or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port in which they are levied and for the seamen belonging to the vessels therein, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

(*2*) The Local Government shall publish annually in the *local* official Gazette, as soon after the first day of April as may be, an account, for the past financial year, of the sums received as hospital port-dues at each port where such dues are payable, and of the expenditure charged against those receipts.

(*3*) Such account shall be published as a supplement to the abstract published under section 30, sub-section (*2*).

CHAPTER VI

HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

51. (*1*) The master of every inward or outward bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hooghly, or within the limits of any part of a river or channel leading to a port subject to this Act, shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

(*2*) If the master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid offends against sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require master to hoist number.

52. (*1*) Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel to be duly signalled as provided by the last foregoing section.

(*2*) When, on such requisition from the pilot, the master refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Penalty on pilot disobeying provisions of this Chapter.

53. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets disobedience to, any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to have his authority to act as a pilot withdrawn.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO PENALTIES.

Penalty for disobedience to rules and orders of the Local Government.

54. If any person disobeys any rule or order which a Local Government has made in pursuance of this Act and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made elsewhere in this Act, he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.

55. All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate, and any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any fine imposed upon the owner or master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of the vessel or in the management thereof or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof the owner or master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

56. (*1*) In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of the conviction in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable

(*2*) Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate and may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act

Ascertainment and recovery of expenses and damages payable under this Act

57. (*1*) If any dispute arises as to the sum to be paid in any case as expenses or damages under this Act, it shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

(*2*) Whenever any person is liable to pay any sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as expenses or damages under this Act, any Magistrate, upon application made to him by the authority to whom the sum is payable, may, in addition to or instead of any other means for enforcing payment, recover the sum as if it were a fine.

Costs of distress.

58. Whenever any fine, expenses or damages is or are levied under this Act by distress and sale, the costs of the distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, expenses or damages, and in the same manner

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

59. If any dispute arises concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act or the costs payable under the last foregoing section, the person making the distress or using the arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine the amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable, and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced as if they were a fine

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

60. (*1*) Any person offending against the provisions of this Act in any port subject to this Act shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining the port.

(*2*) Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding that the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits, and, in case any such Magistrate exercises the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

61. (*1*) No conviction, order or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits, and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

(*2*) If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in the depositions.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in port.

62. (*1*) If any vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoists, carries or wears, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pennant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of His Majesty's regulations in force for the time being, the master of the vessel shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(*2*) Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable in respect of such an offence.

(*3*) The conservator of the port, or any officer of His Majesty's Navy or Indian Marine Service, may enter on board any such vessel and seize and take away any flag, jack, pennant or colours so unlawfully hoisted, carried or worn on board the same.

Foreign deserters.

63. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, *or the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*, has by an Order in Council been, *or to which the latter Act shall by a like Order* hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any vessel of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter, and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody until the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month; 17 & 18 Vict., c. 104. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during the detention, and that the detention of the deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 10 and 21.

64. (*1*) The provisions of sections 10 and 21 shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject

(*2*) Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order, under the said provisions shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections 55 and 57.

(*3*) In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section 21, sub-section (*4*), may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Application of Moulmein and Bassein port-dues.

65. The port-dues leviable under this Act in either of the ports of Moulmein and Bassein shall, to the extent of one anna and six pies per ton, be applicable in the first place to defray the expenses of maintaining the existing port-lights of Burma.

Grant of sites for sailors' institutes.

66. Any local authority in which any immoveable property in or near a port is vested may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appropriate and either retain and apply, or transfer by way of gift or otherwise, the whole or any part of the property as a site for, or for use as, a sailors' home or other institution for the health, recreation and temporal well-being of sailors

Exercise of powers of conservator by his assistants.

67. (*1*) All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any harbour-master or any deputy or assistant of such conservator or harbour-master.

(*2*) Any person authorized by this Act to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Service of written notices of directions.

68. Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of the vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the master thereof.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

69. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government made in pursuance of this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and a copy thereof shall be kept in the office of the conservator and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which the declaration, order or rule relates, and shall there be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any person without payment of any fee.

Repeal

70. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column of that schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PORTS, VESSELS CHARGEABLE, RATE OF PORT-DUES AND FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT.

(*See sections 1 and 33.*)

PART I.—GENERAL

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards	Not exceeding four annas per ton provided that in the case of dhows and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days. [Act V of 1903, s. 2.]
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Chittagong	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, not being ballum-boats	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and mail-steamers	Do	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year
	Ballum-boats	Not exceeding one anna per ton.	Whenever the vessel enters the port
Cuttack Ports—namely, False Point and Pooree.	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Whenever the vessel enters any one of the ports, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days
[Act II of 1894, s. 7.] Balasore Ports—namely, Balasore, Churaman, Luckhanpur, Chuna, Subarnarekha, Dheera (Chundbally) and Sattha.	Do.	Do.	Whenever the vessel enters any one of the ports, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in thirty days.

PART II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Madras	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	*Foreign Vessels.*	
		(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements or Ceylon calling at Madras, not exceeding four annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again.
		(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, not exceeding four annas a ton	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
		Country Vessels.	
		(c) In the case of a country ship calling at Madras not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again.
		(d) In the case of a country steamer calling at Madras, not exceeding three annas a ton	The due is payable once in thirty days

Name of port.		Vessels charge-able.	Rate of port-charges.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1		2	3	4
Eastern Group.				
District.	Port.			
			Foreign Vessels.	
Guntur.	1. Gopalpur	Vessels engaged in the trade of the Eastern group of ports and upwards.	(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	2. Nizava			
	3. Calingapatam ..			
Vizagapatam.	4. Konada		(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The dues payable on each entry into the port.
	5. Bimlipatam ..			
	6. Vizagapatam ..			
	7. Pedimadaka ..			
	8. Pentakota			
Godavari.	9. Uppada		(c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four-and-a-half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	10. Cocanada			
	11. Coringa			
	12. Bandamelanka ..			
	13. Narsapur			
	14. Perupalem			
Kistna.	15. Masulipatam ..			
	16. Penamadi			
	17. Maruteru			
	18. Nagayalanka ..			
	19. Kottapatam ..			
	20. Guntupalem ..			
	21. Nizampatnam ..			
	22. Ipurupalem ..			
	23. Boddavampalem ..			
	24. Motupalle		(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four-and-a-half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
Nellore.	25. Kanuparti			
	26. Koltapalem ..			
	27. Ramankhola ..			
	28. Palaia			
	29. Karedu			
	30. Ramayapatnam ..			
	31. Chevvarayapalem ..		*Coasting Vessels.*	
	32. Tummalapenta ..		(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one-and-a-half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	33. Jevvadidinne ..			
	34. Ichapalle			
	35. Pelugupati			
	36. Kaipadu		(f) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other in the group.
	37. Kalingarayanam ..			
	38. Paranoy			
	39. Tupili			
	40. Dharmapatnam ..			
	41. Podi			
Chingleput.	42. Covelong		....	....
			Foreign Vessels.	
South Arcot.	43. Cuddalore		(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits settlements, calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	44. Porto Novo ..			
	45. *Thandavarayanpettai.*			
Tanjore.	46. Tirumalvasal ..		(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The dues payable on each entry into the port.
	47. Tranquebar ..			
	48. Negore			
	49. Nagapatam			
	50. Velankan			
	51. Toppaikad			
	52. Point Calimere ..			
	53. Muttupet			
	54. Adirampattinam ..			
	55. Gopalpatnam ..			
	56. Kattumavadi ..		(e) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	57. Krishnapatnam ..			
	58. Annapatnam ..			
	59. Kottapatnam ..			
	60. Sundarapandiyanpattinam.			

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
***Extra Group*—cont.**			
District. **Port.**			
		Foreign Vessels—cont.	
Madura.	61. Pamparam ..	(*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four and half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
	62. Devipatnam ..		
	66. Tondi ..		
	84. Nambitalai ..		
	85. Pudupatnam ..		
	86. Karaikudi ..		
	87. Tiruppalakudi ..		
	88. Periapatnam ..		
	89. Mudiyanpatnam ..		
	76. Attankarai ..	*Coasting Vessels.*	
	77. Kottaipattanam ..		
	78. Pillaimadam ..		
	79. Pamban ..	(*e*) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding 100 and half annas ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	74. Alagankulam ..		
	75. Rameswaram ..		
	70. Mandapam ..		
	17. Vedalai ..		
	18. Mutupettai ..		
	73. Kilakarai ..		
	80. Erwadi ..		
	81. Valinokkam ..	(*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
Tinnevelly.	82. Vaipar ..		
	83. Tuticorin ..		
	64. Colachel ..		
	65. Tangadi ..		
	58. Kayalpatnam ..		
	57. Kulasekarapatnam.		
		Foreign Vessels.	
		(*a*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Western group not exceeding three annas a ton	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	Western Group.		
	90. Cochin ..	(*b*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton	The due is payable on each entry into the port
	89. Aruppukara ..		
	90. Kukkayi ..		
	91. Mudayi ..		
	92. Attakuri ..		
	93. Chavakad ..		
	94. Valiyangod ..		
	95. Ponkun ..		
	96. Kuttayi ..	(*c*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	97. Parappana ..		
	98. Tanur ..		
	99. Parpanangadi ..		
	100. Kadalundi ..		
	101. Beppore ..		
	102. Feroke ..		
	103. Kalikadavu ..		
	104. Calicut ..		
	105. Padiyangadi ..		
	106. Elattoor ..	(*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
	107. Kappatta ..		
	108. Quilandi ..		
	109. Kollam ..		
	110. Kadalora ..		
	111. Telkodi ..		
	112. Nattikkal ..		
	113. Badagara ..		
	114. Mallankal ..		
	115. Chombayi ..		
	116. Kallayi ..		
	117. Talayi ..		
	118. Tellicherry ..		
	119. Dharmapattam ..		
	120. Edakara ..		
	121. Cannanore ..		
	122. Thekkumbagam ..		
	123. Padiyangadi ..		
	124. Pattayatram (Baliapatam).		
	125. Pilikulam ..	(*e*) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group
	126. Kavaya ..		

Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards

Name of port.		Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1		2	3	4
Western Group—cont.				
District.	Port.		*Foreign vessels.*	
South Canara	127. Hosdrug	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards	(*a*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	128. Bajbal			
	129. Kasaragod			
	130. Kumbala			
	131. Manjeswara ..		(*b*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
	132. Mangalore			
	133. Mulki			
	134. Padubidri		(*c*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group
	135. Feroke . ..			
	136. Uchhila			
	137. Kapu ..			
	138. Udiyavara		(*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage
	139. Malpi . .			
	140. Barkur or Hangarakatta.			
	141. Coondapoor		*Coasting vessels.*	
	142. Nyakkakatte (Nyakkankotte).		(*e*) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	143. Baindur			
	144. Sirsee . ..		(*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group

Explanations to Part II of the First Schedule.

Explanation I.—In this Part of the schedule—

(*a*) "ship" means a sailing vessel, and "steamer" a steam-vessel;

(*b*) "coasting ship" or "coasting steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port in the island of Ceylon or any port of India, between the westernmost part of Sind and the south-easternmost part of Burma, and "coasting steamer" includes a coasting steam-vessel having a general pass under section 154 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; VIII of 1878.

(*c*) "foreign ship" or "foreign steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer not being a coasting ship or coasting steamer:

Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of port-dues, a vessel shall not be deemed, during one and the same voyage, to be both a coasting ship or steamer and a foreign ship or steamer, but port-dues shall, in respect of such voyage, be leviable on such vessel either as a coasting or as a foreign ship or steamer, whichever rate is the higher [Act V of 1903 s. 4.]

Explanation II.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports, namely, Cuddalore and Curinga, Nagore and Negapatam, Beypore and Calicut, is to be treated as if it were only one port: every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the dues on entering the other of the same pair immediately after leaving the one on which the dues were charged and taken.

PART III.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Bombay	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats) Tug-steamers, ferry-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in the same month.
Northern Group of Ports.		Do.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December, in each year.
1 Hogla			
2. Dholera (*Whittle Bunder*) ..			
3. Gankas			
4. Dahegam			
5. Aras			
6. Dabej			
7 Hasala			
8. Bhagwa			
9. Surat			
10. Matwad	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton, provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port may be charged at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port, provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
11. Balsar			
12. Umarsadi			
13 Kolak			
14. Kalli			
15. Maroli			
16 Umbargam			
17. Gholwad			
18. Dahánu Creek			
19. Tárapur			
20. Dhrúvá Navigar			
21. Satpáti Creek			
22. Sálsette (Kalva)			
23. Kalva			
24. Dantora			
25. Arnála			
Southern Group of Ports			
1. Bátára			
2. Versova			
3 Mogori			
4. Utan			
5. Bassein			
6 Bhiwandi			
7. Kalyan			
8. Thána			
9. Trombay			
10 Panvel			
11. Kanarja			
12. Thal			
13. Alibág			
14. Revdanda			
15. Mandád			
16. Bankot			
17 Kelsi			
18. Harnai			
19 Dorya			
20. Jaygad			
21. Varavdi			
22. Ratnagiri			
23. Purangad	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton, provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port may be charged at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs, and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port, provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
24. Jaytápur			
25. Vijaydrug			
26. Devgad			
27. Achra			
28. Malwan			
29. Nivti			
30 Vengurla			
31 Redi			
32 Karwár, including Baithkul ..			
33. Chendia			
34. Ankola			
35 Gangavali			
36. Tadri			
37. Kumpta			
38 Honáwar			
39. Murdeshwar			
40 Shirális			
41. Bhatkal			
42 *Mukal*			
43. *Mora*			
44. *Pabhal*			
45. *Kirangaut*			
46. *Tibarti*			
47. *Sadashivgad*			
48 *Rásgi*			
49 *Rajkheri*			
50. *Mochi*			

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Karachi	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in three months.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Do.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.
Aden	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton.	Once a month

PART IV.—BURMA.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Rangoon	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.
Moulmein	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pies per ton.	Do.
Kyauk-khyu	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Do.
Akyab	Do	Do.	Do.
Bassein	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Do.	Do.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pies per ton.	Do.
Tavoy	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Do.
Mergui	Do.	Do.	Do.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 70.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1889	X	The Indian Ports Act, 1889	So much as is unrepealed.
1891	V	The Indian Ports Act, 1891	The whole.
1894	II	The Indian Ports Act (1889) Amendment Act, 1894	Do
1899	IV	The Indian Ports Act (1889) Amendment Act, 1899.	Do.
1901	III	The Indian Ports Act, 1901 ..	Do.
1903	V	The Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1903	Do

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This is a pure consolidating Bill. The Indian Ports Act, 1889, has been amended by no less than five other Acts. The object of the present Bill is to collect the provisions of these six Acts and to incorporate them in one Act. The result will be that the law will be more easily ascertainable and that one Act will take the place of six on the Statute-book.

2. The fact that the General Clauses Act, 1897, will apply to the Bill when passed has rendered it unnecessary to retain some provisions of the existing Act. The opportunity has been taken to incorporate alterations of a formal character intended merely to improve and simplify the language of the existing Act. The numbering of the sections of the Act of 1889 has been preserved.

3. The only clause which in any way alters the law as at present in force is clause 43 (*b*). That clause corresponds to section 43 (*b*) of the Act, which enacts that the owner or master of a vessel must pay all expenses required by section 226 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict., cap. 104), to be borne by him, before the grant of a port-clearance. The Statute of 1854 has been repealed by the present Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., cap. 60), section 207 of which makes the owner or master liable to pay a further item of expense in addition to the items mentioned in the corresponding section (226) of the repealed Statute. The substitution of section 207 of the existing Statute for the reference to the repealed Statute makes the scope of clause 43 (*b*) of the Bill slightly wider than that of the corresponding provision of the existing Act. This is, however, in accordance with the spirit of the existing enactment.

4. The Act has been withdrawn from certain ports mentioned in the first schedule, while certain new ports have been brought under its operation. The schedule has been amended accordingly.

5. A table showing the disposal of the sections of the Acts is annexed.

The 22nd July 1908

H. EBLE RICHARDS.

Table showing disposal of sections of Act X of 1889 and of the amending enactments.

Sections of Act.	Clauses of Bill.	Remarks.
Act X of 1889—1 (*1*), (*3*), (*5*) ..	1.	
1 (*2*)	Omitted	The consolidating Act will come into force at once.
1 (*4*)	2.	
2 (*1*)	*Cf.* 19.	
2 (*2*)	Omitted	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, section 24.
2 (*3*)	Do.	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, section 5.
3 to 43	3 to 43.	
44 (*1*), (*2*), (*3*), (*4*) ..	44.	
44 (*5*)	Omitted	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, section 21.
45 to 65	45 to 65.	
66	Omitted	Spent—*see* General Clauses Act, 1897, section 5 (*b*).
67 to 70	66 to 69.	
Act V of 1901—1	See 6 (1) (*a*).	
2	Omitted	It saved past rules; unnecessary: See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 6. Unnecessary.
3	Do.	
Act II of 1903—1	See Schedule I, Part I, entry in the fourth column against Talaserry Ports.	
Act IV of 1906—1	See 6 (1) (*c*).	
Act III of 1907—1	Omitted	Short title and commencement.
2	See 6 (1) (*p*); 6 (3), (4).	
3	Omitted	Repealing the Indian Quarantine Act, 1870.
Act V of 1908—1	Do.	Short title and commencement.
2	See 67, 68.	
3	See Schedule I, Part I, first entry in fourth column.	
4	See Schedule I, Part II, Explanation I.	

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government, Leg. Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1908 :—

No. 10 of 1908.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION BILL.

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A Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Registration of Documents.

[The bracketed marginal references indicate the corresponding provisions of existing Acts; where no Act is mentioned, the reference is to Act III of 1877.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

[S. 1, paras. 1, 2.] Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Registration Act, 190 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, exclude from its operation.

[S. 3.] Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there *is anything* repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native of India, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:

(*2*) "book" includes a portion of a book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a book or portion of a book:

(*3*) "district" and "sub-district" respectively mean a district and sub-district formed under this Act:

(*4*) "District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction:

(*5*) "endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a registering officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

(*6*) "immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops nor grass:

(*7*) "lease" includes a counterpart, kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease:

(*8*) "minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

(*9*) "moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property, and

(*10*) "representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION-ESTABLISHMENT.

[S. 4, paras. 1, 2.] Inspector General of Registration.

3. The Local Government shall appoint an officer to be the Inspector General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government:

Provided that the Local Government may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

[S. 4, paras. 3, 4.] Branch Inspector General of Sindh.

4. (*1*) The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred.

(*2*) Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

[S. 5] Districts and sub-districts.

5. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form districts and sub-districts, and shall prescribe, and may alter, the limits of such districts and sub-districts.

(*2*) The districts and sub-districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

(*3*) Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

[S. 6] Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several sub-districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively.

[S. 7.] Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

7. (*1*) The Local Government shall establish in every district an office to be styled the office of the Registrar and in every sub-district an office or offices to be styled the office of the Sub-Registrar, or the offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars.

(2) *The Local Government* may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar, and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate:

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

Inspectors of Registration offices. [S. 8.]

8. (1) The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration offices, and may prescribe the duties of such officers.

(2) Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector General.

Military cantonments may be declared sub-districts or districts. [S. 9.]

9. Every military cantonment may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a sub-district or a district, and *the Cantonment* Magistrate shall be the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such sub-district or district, as the case may be.

Absence of Registrar or vacancy in his office. [S. 10.]

10. (1) When any Registrar, other than the Registrar of a district including a Presidency-town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his district, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's office is situate, shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

(2) When the Registrar of a district including a Presidency-town is absent otherwise than on duty in his district, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Absence of Registrar on duty in his district. [S. 11.]

11. When any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his district, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his district to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar except those mentioned in sections 68 and 72.

Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office. [S. 12.]

12. When any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the district appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Report of certain appointments, and suspension and removal and dismissal of officers. [S. 13.]

13. (1) All appointments made under section 10, section 11 or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General.

(2) Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

(3) The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

Remuneration and establishments of registering officers. [S. 14.]

14. (1) Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government deems proper to the registering officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

(2) The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several offices under this Act.

Seals of registering officers. [S. 15.]

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (*or* of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Register-books and fire-proof boxes. [S. 16.]

16. (1) The Local Government shall provide for the office of every registering officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

(3) The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each district make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such district.

PART III.

Of Registrable Documents.

Documents of which registration is compulsory. [S. 17.]

17. (1) The *following* documents shall be registered, if the property to which they relate is situate in a district in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or the Indian Registration Act, 1866, or the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or the Indian Registration Act, 1877, or this Act came or comes into force, *namely*:—

XX of 1866. VIII of 1871. III of 1877.

(*a*) instruments of gift of immoveable property;

(*b*) other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property ;

(*c*) non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest ; and

(*d*) leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the local official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this sub-section any leases executed in any district, or part of a district, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

(2) Nothing in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section *(1)* applies to—

(i) any composition deed ; or

(ii) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property ; or

[Act VII of 1866, s. 3.] (iii) any debenture issued by any such Company and not creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the Company has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole or part of its immoveable property or any interest therein to trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures ; or

(iv) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company ; or

(v) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest ; or

(vi) any decree or order of a Court and any award ; or

(vii) any grant of immoveable property by Government ; or

(viii) any instrument of partition made by a Revenue-officer ; or

[Act XIX of 1883, s. 3.] (ix) any order granting a loan or instrument of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 ; or XXVI of 1871. XIX of 1883.

[Act VII of 1876, s. 3 (1).] [Act VII of 1876, s. 4.] (x) any order granting a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or instrument for securing the repayment of a loan made under that Act ; or XII of 1884.

(xi) any endorsement on a mortgage-deed acknowledging the payment of the whole or any part of the mortgage-money, and any other receipt for payment of money due under a mortgage when the receipt does not purport to extinguish the mortgage ; or

[Act VII of 1876, s. 82.] (xii) any certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue officer.

(3) Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the first day of January, 1872, and not conferred by a will shall also be registered.

[S. 18.] Documents of which registration is optional. 18. Any of the *following* documents may be registered under this Act, *namely* :—

(*a*) instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property ;

(*b*) instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest ;

(*c*) leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17 ;

(*d*) instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property ;

(*e*) wills ; and

(*f*) all other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

[S. 19.] Documents in language not understood by registering officer. 19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the district, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the district and also by a true copy.

[S. 20.] Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations. 20. *(1)* The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

(2) *If the registering officer registers* any such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of property and maps or plans. [S. 21.]

21. (1) No non-testamentary document relating to immovable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(2) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (*which should be specified*) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered

(3) Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

(4) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it is accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts.

Description of houses and land by reference to Government maps or surveys. [S. 22.] [Act XVII of 1899, S. 2.]

22. (1) Where it is, in the opinion of the Local Government, practicable to describe houses, not being houses in towns, and lands by reference to a Government map or survey, the Local Government may, by rule *made under this Act*, require that such houses and lands as aforesaid shall, for the purposes of section 21, be so described.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by any rule made under sub-section (1), failure to comply with the provisions of section 21, sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify that property.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

Time for presenting documents. [S. 23, paragraphs 1, 2.]

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution:

Provided that a copy of a decree or order *may be presented* within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final.

Documents executed by several persons at different times [S. 23, para. 3.]

24. Where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable. [S. 24.]

25. (1) If, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time herembefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that, on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

(2) Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Documents executed out of British India. [S. 25.]

26. When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the registering officer, if satisfied—

(*a*) that the instrument was so executed, and

(*b*) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration-fee, accept such document for registration.

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time. [S. 27.]

27. A will may at any time be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

Place for registering documents relating to land. [S. 28.]

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every document mentioned in section 17, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), and section 18, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

[S. 29.] Place for registering other documents.

29. (*1*) Every document other than a document referred to in section 28, and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose sub-district the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

(*2*) A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose sub-district the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

[S. 30.] Registration by Registrars in certain cases.

30. (*1*) Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

(*2*) The Registrar of a district including a Presidency-town and the Registrar of the Lahore district may receive and register any document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

[S. 31.] Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit:

Provided that such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

[S. 32.] Persons to present documents for registration.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31 and section 89, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration-office,—

(*a*) by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order, or

(*b*) by the representative or assign of such person, or

(*c*) by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

[S. 33.] Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.

33. (*1*) For the purposes of section 32, the *following* powers-of-attorney shall alone be recognized, *namely*:—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides;

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate;

(*c*) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul, or Vice-Consul, or representative of His Majesty or of the Government of India:

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section, *namely*:—

(i) persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend;

(ii) persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

(iii) persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

(*2*) In the case of *every such person* the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

(*3*) To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

(*4*) Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

[S. 34.] Enquiry before registration by registering officer.

34. (*1*) Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26;

Provided that, if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee, in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 25, the document may be registered.

(2) Appearances *under sub-section* (1) may be simultaneous or at different times.

(3) The registering officer shall thereupon—

(*a*) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document; and

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

(4) Any application for a direction under the proviso to sub-section (1) may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

(5) Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

Procedure on admission and denial of execution respectively. [S. 35.]

35. (1) (*a*) If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document, or

(*b*) if in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, such representative, assign or agent admits the execution, or

(*c*) if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

(2) The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

(3) (*a*) If any person by whom the document purports to be executed denies its execution, or

(*b*) if any such person appears to the registering officer to be a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, or

(*c*) if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document as to the person so denying, appearing or dead:

Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired. [S. 36.]

36. If any person presenting any document for registration or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration-office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons. [S. 37.]

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

Persons exempt from appearance at registration-office. [S. 38.]

38. (1) (*a*) A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration-office, or

(*b*) a person in jail under civil or criminal process, or

(*c*) persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration-office,

shall not be required so to appear.

(2) In the case *of every such person* the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him or issue a commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses. [S. 39.]

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

[S. 40.] Persons entitled to present wills and authorities to adopt.

40. (*1*) The testator, or after his death any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

(*2*) The donor, or after his death the donee, of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

[S. 41.] Registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

41. (*1*) A will or an authority to adopt, presented for registration by the testator or donor, may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

(*2*) A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied—

(*a*) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be;

(*b*) that the testator or donor is dead; and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

[S. 42.] Deposit of wills

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (*if any*) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

[S. 43.] Procedure on deposit of wills

43. (*1*) On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register-book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid, and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

(*2*) The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

[S. 44.] Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply, either personally or by duly authorized agent, to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

[S. 45.] Proceedings on death of depositor.

45. (*1*) If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.

(*2*) When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

[S. 46.] Saving of certain enactments and powers of Courts.

46. (*1*) Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, *or of section 81 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881*, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. X of 1865. V of 1881.

(*2*) When any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

[S. 47.] Time from which registered document operates.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

[S. 48.] Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property, whether moveable or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

[S. 49.] Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered shall—

(*a*) affect any immoveable property comprised therein, or

(*b*) confer any power to adopt, or

(*c*) be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power,

unless it has been registered.

[S. 50.] 50. (*1*) Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 17, sub-section (*1*), and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Certain registered documents relating to land, to take effect against unregistered documents.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) applies to leases exempted under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 17 or to any document mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of the same section.

XX of 1866. *Explanation.*—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or the Indian Registration Act, 1866, was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, "unregistered" means not registered according to such Act, and, where the document

VIII of 1871. III of 1877. is executed after the first day of July, 1871, not registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or the Indian Registration Act, 1877, or this Act.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A*) *As to the Register-books and Indexes.*

[S. 51.] 51. (*1*) The following books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named, *namely* :—

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

A—In all registration offices—

Book 1, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;"

Book 2, "Record of reasons for refusal to register;"

Book 3, "Register of wills and authorities to adopt;" and

Book 4, "Miscellaneous Register;"

B—In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, "Register of deposits of wills."

[Act XII of 1879, s. 106.] (*2*) In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 89 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

(*3*) In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18 which do not relate to immoveable property.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the office of a Sub-Registrar.

[S. 52.] 52. (*1*) (*a*) The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it:

Duties of Registering Officer when document presented.

(*b*) a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer to the person presenting the same; and,

(*c*) subject to the provisions contained in section 32, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

(*2*) All such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

[S. 53.] 53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

[S. 54.] 54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

Current indexes and entries therein.

[S. 55.] 55. (*1*) Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III and Index No. IV.

Indexes to be made by registering officers, and their contents.

(*2*) Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

(*3*) Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

(*4*) Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

(*5*) Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

(*6*) Each Index shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector-General from time to time directs.

[S. 56.] Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II and III to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar and filed

56. (*1*) Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

(*2*) Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

[S. 57.] Registering officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

57. (*1*) Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the Indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and, subject to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

(*2*) Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the Index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

(*3*) Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the Index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative.

(*4*) The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

(*5*) All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B) As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

[S. 58.] [Act VII of 1906, s. 3 (*a*).] Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

58. (*1*) On every document admitted to registration, other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy sent to a registering officer under section 89, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars, *namely*:—

(*a*) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document, and, if such execution has been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(*b*) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

(*2*) If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

[S. 59.] Endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

[S. 60.] Certificate of registration.

60. (*1*) After such of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

(*2*) Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registerig officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

[S. 61.] Endorsements and certificate to be copied and document returned.

61. (*1*) The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register-book and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

(*2*) The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

[S. 62.] Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.

62. (*1*) When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

(*2*) The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and, for the purpose of making the copies and the memoranda required by sections 57, 64, 65 and 66, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths and record of substance of statements.

63. (*1*) Every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act. [S. 63.]

(*2*) *Every such officer* may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and, if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

(*3*) Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C) Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure where document relates to land in several sub-districts.

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own sub-district shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose sub-district any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1. [S. 64.]

Procedure where document relates to land in several districts.

65. (*1*) Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own sub-district is situate. [S. 65.]

(*2*) The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose sub-district any part of such property is situate: and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D) Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure after registration of documents relating to land.

66. (*1*) On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose sub-district any part of the property is situate. [S. 66.]

(*2*) *The Registrar* shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

(*3*) Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose sub-district any part of the property is situate.

(*4*) Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No 1.

Procedure after registration under section 30, sub-section (2).

67. On any document being registered under section 30, sub-section (2), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in section 66, sub-section (*1*). [S. 67.]

(E) Of the controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspector General.

Power of Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

68. (*1*) Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate. [S. 68.]

(*2*) Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document has been registered.

Power of Inspector General to superintend registration-offices and make rules.

69. (*1*) The Inspector General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration-offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act— [S. 69.]

(*a*) providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

(*b*) declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

(*c*) declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

(*d*) regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 25 and 34, respectively;
(*e*) regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;
(*f*) regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;
(*g*) regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the books kept in their respective offices under section 51;
(*h*) declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;
(*i*) declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration-offices; and,
(*j*) generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

(*2*) The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and *on publication* shall have *effect* as if *enacted* in this Act.

[S. 70.] Power of Inspector General to remit fines.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 25 or section 34, and the amount of the proper registration-fee.

PART XII.

Of Refusal to Register.

[S. 71.] Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

71. (*1*) Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document, except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his sub-district, shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

(*2*) No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

[S. 72.] Appeal to Registrar from orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

72. (*1*) Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

(*2*) If the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

[S. 73.] Application to Registrar where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

73. (*1*) When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as aforesaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

(*2*) Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reasons recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

[S. 74.] Procedure of Registrar on such application.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as aforesaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, *the Registrar* shall, as soon as conveniently may be, enquire—

(*a*) whether the document has been executed;
(*b*) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration, as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

[S. 75.] Order by Registrar to register and procedure thereon.

75. (*1*) If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

(*2*) If the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

(*3*) Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

(4) The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

Order of refusal by Registrar.

[S. 76.]

76. (1) Every Registrar refusing—

(a) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(b) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and, on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

(2) No appeal lies from any order by a Registrar under this section or section 72.

Suit in case of order of refusal by Registrar.

[S. 77.]

77. (1) Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered, under section 72 or section 76, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court, within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree.

(2) The provisions contained in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 75 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents presented for registration in accordance with any such decree, and, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches and Copies.

Fees to be fixed by Local Government.

[S. 78. par

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

(a) for the registration of documents;

(b) for searching the registers;

(c) for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration;

and of extra or additional fees payable—

(d) for every registration under section 30;

(e) for the issue of commissions;

(f) for filing translations;

(g) for attending at private residences;

(h) for the safe custody and return of documents; and

(i) for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Publication of fees.

[S. 79.]

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

Fees payable on presentation.

[S. 80.]

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

Of Penalties.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

[S. 81.]

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

XLV of 1860.

Penalty for making false statements, delivering false copies or translations, false personation, and abetment.

[S. 82.]

82. Whoever—

(a) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act; or

(b) intentionally delivers to a registering officer, in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21, a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan; or

(c) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act; or

(d) abets anything made punishable by this Act;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

[S. 83, paras. 1, 2.]

Registering officer may institute prosecutions.

83. (1) A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector-General, the Branch Inspector-General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, district or sub-district, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

[Act XII of 1879, S. 108.]

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

[S. 84.]

Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

84. (1) Every registering officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(2) Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so.

(3) In section 228 of the *Indian Penal* Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall *be deemed to* include any proceeding under this Act.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[S. 86.]

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office for a period exceeding two years may be destroyed.

[S. 86.]

Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

[S. 87.]

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Act or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

[S. 88.]

Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.

88. (1) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

(2) Where any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he thinks fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

[S. 89.]

[Act XIX of 1883, S. 49.]

[Act XII of 1879, S. 107.]

[Act XII of 1879, S. 107.]

[Act VII of 1886, S. 8 (3).]

[Act XII of 1881, Schedule II.]

Copies of certain orders, certificates and instruments to be sent to registering officers and filed.

89. (1) Every officer granting a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, shall send a copy of his order to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1. XIX of 1883.

(2) Every Court granting a certificate *of sale of immoveable property* under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1. V of 1908.

(3) Every officer granting a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, shall send a copy of any instrument whereby immoveable property is mortgaged for the purpose of securing the repayment of the loan, and, if any such property is mortgaged for the same purpose in the order granting the loan, a copy also of that order, to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property so mortgaged is situate, and such registering officer shall file the copy or copies, as the case may be, in his Book No. 1. XII of 1884.

(4) Every Revenue-officer granting a certificate of sale to the purchaser of immoveable property sold by public auction shall send a copy of the certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property comprised in the certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1.

Exemptions from Act.

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.

III of 1877. VIII of 1871.

90. (1) Nothing contained in this Act *or in the Indian Registration Act, 1877*, or in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the following documents or maps, namely :— [S. 90.]

(*a*) documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement; or

(*b*) documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey; or

(*c*) documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed periodically in any revenue-office by patwaris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records; or [Act XII of 1891, Schedule II.]

(*d*) sanads, inam title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land; or

(*e*) notices given under section 74 or section 710 of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, of relinquishment of occupancy by occupants, or of alienated land by holders of such land [Act VII of 1880, s. (2) I.]

Bom. V of 1879.

(2) All such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Inspection and copies of such documents.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (*c*), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies. [S. 91.] [Act VII of 1886, s. 4 (3).]

III of 1877.

Burmese registration-rules confirmed.

92. All rules relating to registration enforced in Lower Burma *prior to the commencement of the Indian Registration Act, 1877*, shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules. [S. 92.]

Repeals.

Repeals.

93. (1) The enactments mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. [*Cf.* s. 2, para. 2.]

(2) *Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any enactment in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.* [New.]

THE SCHEDULE.

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

(*See section 93.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1877	III	The Indian Registration Act, 1877	The whole.
1879	XII	The Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879	So much as is unrepealed.
1883	XIX	The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	So much of section 12 as is unrepealed.
1886	VII	The Indian Registration Act, 1886	The whole.
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888 ..	So much as is so repealed.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891	In the second schedule the entries relating to Act III of 1877.
1899	XVII	The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1899 ..	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This is a pure consolidating Bill. The provisions relating to the registration of documents are now scattered about in seven enactments. The object of the present Bill is to collect these provisions and to incorporate them in one Act. This will make the law more easily ascertainable. It will further clear the Statute-book of three entire Acts and will enable two more Acts to be entirely removed from it on the coming into force of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and of the Indian Limitation Bill, now before Council.

2. The fact that the General Clauses Act, 1897, will apply to the Bill when passed has rendered it unnecessary to retain some provisions of the present Acts. The opportunity has been taken to incorporate alterations of a formal character intended merely to improve and simplify the language of the existing Act. The numbering of the sections of the Act of 1877 has been preserved.

3. It has been found that the mere process of consolidation might result in the law being changed in some respects. To avoid this some few amendments appear to be necessary, and to these reference is made in the *Notes on Clauses* below.

4. A table showing the disposal of the sections of the Act is appended to this Statement.

The 22nd July 1908. H. ERLE RICHARDS

Notes on Clauses

Clause 46.—Section 46 of the Act saves the provisions of section 249 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, relating to the filing and preservation of wills in the Courts of District Judges and Delegates. Exactly the same provisions have since been enacted in section 81 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, in respect of wills to which the Succession Act does not apply; these provisions being contained in a later enactment are not affected by the provisions of the Registration Act to the contrary. To avoid any question as to the effect of the re-enactment of the law relating to registration and to preserve the law unaltered, the provisions of section 81 of the Probate and Administration Act have been expressly saved by introducing a reference to that enactment in the clause.

Clause 49.—The words "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" occurring at the end of section 49 of the Act may give rise to some difficulty if they are retained in this clause. No doubt seems ever to have been cast on the view that under the law, as it stands, documents prior to the Act of 1877, if registered in accordance with the law for the time being in force, are not rendered inoperative or inadmissible in evidence by this section. Regard being had however to the terms of clause 17, which reproduces section 17 of the Act, a strict adherence to the definition of the word "registered" contained in the General Clauses Act, section 3 (45), might lead to a construction of clause 49 which would make these documents inoperative and inadmissible if the words quoted above are retained. They have accordingly been omitted.

Clause 50.—The words "if duly registered" in section 50 of the Act have been interpreted by the Bombay High Court to mean "registered under this Act" so that an unregistered document of which registration is optional would be avoided by a later registered document of which registration is compulsory only if the latter document has been registered under the Act of 1877 (*Sharvan v. Sayo*, I.L.R., 18 Bom., 229). The effect of leaving the words as they are would be that by virtue of section 3 (45) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, they would mean "registered under the law for the time being in force." Accordingly a document registered under any Act prior to the Act of 1877 would acquire priority over a previous unregistered document. This would alter the law as interpreted in Bombay; but as it is not quite clear what is the view taken of the section by the other High Courts the wording of the section has been left unaltered for the present. Attention is invited to the point.

Clause 93 (2).—The provisions of the Act relating to optional registration have to a great extent been superseded by the provisions of sections 54 and 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in cases to which that Act extends. Special provisions relating to the registration of certain documents are also contained in some other later enactments, as, for instance, in section 12 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Clause 93 (2) is inserted to make it clear beyond doubt that the re-enactment of these partially superseded provisions of the Registration Act is not intended to effect any alteration in the existing law.

Table showing disposal of the sections of Act III of 1877 and of the succeeding enactments.

Sections.	Clause of the Bill.	Remarks.
Act III of 1877—		
1, paragraphs 1, 2 ..	1	....
1, paragraph 3	Omitted	The consolidating Act will come into force at once. See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 21.
1, paragraph 4	Do.	
2, paragraph 1	*Cf.* 93 (1)	....
2, paragraph 2	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 24.
2, paragraph 3	Do.	See General Clauses Act 1897, section 3.
3	1	Clause relating to "signature" and "signed" omitted: see General Clauses Act, 1897, section 3 (52).

Table showing disposal of the sections of Act III of 1877 and of the amending enactments—cont.

Sections.	Clauses of the Bill.	Remarks.
Act III of 1877—		
4, paragraphs 1, 2	3	
4, paragraphs 3, 4	4	
5 to 22	5 to 22	In clause 8 the words "where there is a Cantonment Magistrate" have been omitted see Act XIII of 1889, section 5
23, paragraphs 1, 2	23	
23, paragraph 3	24	
24	25	
25	26	
26	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 30 (1).
27 to 77	27 to 77.	
78, paragraph 1	78	
78, paragraph 2	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 31.
79 to 82	79 to 82.	
83, paragraphs 1, 2	83	
83, paragraph 3	Omitted	See Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, Chapter III.
83, paragraph 4	Do	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 29
84 to 93	84 to 93.	
Act XII of 1879—		
Section 104	See 85 (3).	
,, 105	See 84 (2).	
,, 106	See 83 (2).	
,, 107	See 80 (2).	
Act XIX of 1883—		
Section 12 (1)	See 17 (2) (ix)	
,, 12 (2)	See 59 (1).	
Act VII of 1886—		
Section 1	Omitted	Short title and commencement.
,, 2	See 17 (2) (xi).	
,, 3 (1)	See 17 (2) (e).	
,, 3 (2)	See 58 (1).	
,, 3 (3)	See 59 (3).	
,, 4	See 17 (3) (xi)	
,, 5	See 60 (2).	
,, 6 (1)	See 90 (1) (c).	
,, 6 (2)	See 91.	
,, 6 (3)	Omitted	Unnecessary: it gives retrospective effect to the amendments effected by section 5.
Act VII of 1888—		
Section 85 (1)	See 17 (2).	
,, 85 (2)	See 59 (3).	
,, 85 (3)	Omitted	It gives retrospective operation to the amendments and saves previous orders of Courts.
Act XII of 1891—		
Schedule II—Entries relating to Act III of 1877.	...	
No. 1	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 31.
No. 2	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 24.
No. 3	See 85 (4).	
No. 4	See 80 (c).	
Act VII of 1899—		
Section 1	Omitted	Short title and commencement.
,, 2	See 23.	

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secy. to Govt., Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1908 :—

No. 11 of 1908.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

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THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

[The bracketed marginal references indicate the corresponding provisions of existing Acts; where an Act is unmentioned, the reference is to Act XXI of 1883.)

[S. 1.]
[S. 2.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments relating to the emigration of Natives of India and their departure by sea out of India *for certain purposes*; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration Act, 190 ; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*i*) "dependent" means any of the following persons accompanying any emigrant, namely :—

(*a*) any woman who has not entered into an agreement to emigrate under this Act ;

(*b*) any child in whose name and on whose behalf any such agreement has not been entered into; and

(*c*) any aged or incapacitated relative or friend.

(ii) "emigrant" means any Native of India who emigrates or has emigrated, within the meaning of clause (iv) or who has been registered under this Act as an emigrant, and includes any dependent of an emigrant.

(iii) "emigrant-vessel" means a vessel the master of which is licensed under this Act to carry emigrants therein;

(iv) "emigrate" and "emigration" denote the departure by sea out of British India of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of India other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements;

(v) "labour" means unskilled labour and does not include any work or other occupation of the nature hereinafter referred to in Chapter XI. [Act X of 1903, s. 3]

(vi) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a District Magistrate or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and includes also any person appointed by the Local Government to perform in any area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act;

(vii) "master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a vessel;

(viii) "recruiter" includes a head recruiter or other person who collects or receives emigrants recruited by other persons;

(ix) "Registering officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government to perform in any area the functions of a Registering Officer under this Act; and

(x) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

(*2*) In case of any doubt or dispute as to whether any person should be deemed— [S. 2 A] Act X of 1903, s. 6.]

(*a*) to emigrate, or

(*b*) to be a Native of India,

within the meaning of this Act, the question shall be determined by such person and in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under this Act, direct, and such determination shall be final.

CHAPTER II.

PORTS FROM WHICH, AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH, EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

Ports from which emigration is lawful

3. (*1*) Emigration shall not be lawful except from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and *Karachi* and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, declares to be ports from which emigration is lawful. [S. 7 (1).]

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful. [S. 7 (3).]

Countries to which emigration is lawful

4. (*1*) Emigration shall not be lawful except to the countries specified in the first schedule and to such other countries as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, declares to be countries to which emigration is lawful. [S. 8.]

(*2*) Every notification under this section must contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the country to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein.

Power for Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country.

5. (*1*) Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that any of the grounds hereinafter mentioned, for prohibiting emigration to any country to which emigration is lawful, exists, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a day specified in the notification; and from that day emigration to that country shall accordingly cease to be lawful. [S. 9.]

(*2*) The grounds referred to in sub-section (*1*) are—

(*a*) that the plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out in the country;

(*b*) that the mortality among emigrants in the country is excessive;

(*c*) that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately on their arrival in the country or during their residence therein;

(*d*) that the agreements made with emigrants as such before their departure from India are not duly enforced by the Government of the country; and

(*e*) that the Governor General in Council, having, either directly or through the Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed the Government of the country with a view to obtain information regarding the condition or treatment of emigrants therein, has not within a reasonable time received the information asked for.

[S. 6.] Power for Local Government to suspend emigration pending reference to Governor General in Council.

6. (*1*) *Where* the Local Government has reason to believe that, in any country to which emigration is lawful, the plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants, if allowed to emigrate to that country, would be exposed to serious risk of life on arrival there, it may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, declare that emigration to that country from any part in the territories administered by it shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) The Local Government shall at once report the publication of a notification under this section, with the reasons for it, to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the Gazette of India confirming or cancelling the notification published by the Local Government.

[S. 11.] Revocation of prohibition.

7. *Where* the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground on which a notification has been published by him under either of the two last foregoing sections with respect to any country has ceased to exist, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country shall again be lawful from a day to be specified in the notification.

[S. 12 (1).] Power for Local Government to prohibit emigration to specified country from the whole or any specified part of its territories.

8. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in the notification, all Natives of India or any specified class of such Natives from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration to any specified country.

[S. 13.] Saving for acts done before publication of notification.

9. The publication of a notification under any of the four last foregoing sections shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before the publication.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

[S. 14.] Appointment of Emigration Agents.

10. (*1*) The Government of every country to which emigration is lawful may, from time to time, appoint a person to be Emigration Agent in any port from which emigration is lawful.

(*2*) An appointment under this section shall not take effect until the Local Government, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, has declared its approval of the appointment.

[S. 15.] Remuneration of Agents.

11. The remuneration to be given to an Emigration Agent shall not depend on, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants sent by him, but shall be in the nature of a fixed salary:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may authorize the payment to specified Emigration Agents of special fees for occasional work.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

[S. 16 (1).] Appointment of Protectors of Emigrants.

12. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint a proper person to be the Protector of Emigrants for any port within the territories administered by it from which emigration is lawful.

[S. 16 (2).] (*2*) The Governor General in Council may define the area to which the authority of any Protector of Emigrants so appointed shall extend.

[S. 16 (3).] (*3*) Every Protector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

[S. 17.] General duties of Protector.

13. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties assigned to him by this Act or the rules made under this Act, shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all the provisions of this Act and of the rules made under this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect, on arrival, all vessels bringing return-emigrants to the port for which he is Protector;

(*d*) enquire into the treatment received by the return-emigrants both during the period of their service in the country to which they emigrated, and also during the return voyage, and report thereon to the Local Government; and

(*e*) aid and advise the return-emigrants so far as he reasonably can.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint one or more Medical Inspectors of Emigrants at each port from which emigration is lawful and may apportion their respective duties. [S. 18; see Act of 1902, s. 5.]

(*2*) Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Protector and Medical Inspector to have facilities for inspection.

15. Every Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depot established under this Act, or in charge of, or employed in, any emigrant-vessel, shall give the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as are required by this Act or by the rules made under this Act, or as those officers may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford them all such information as they may reasonably require. [S. 19.]

CHAPTER V.

RECRUITERS.

Protector of Emigrants to license recruiters.

16. (*1*) The Protector of Emigrants at each of the ports from which emigration is lawful shall, on the application of the Emigration Agent for any country to which emigration is lawful, grant licenses to so many fit persons as to the Protector seems necessary to be recruiters of emigrants within the area to which the authority of the Protector extends. [S. 20.]

(*2*) A person shall not, unless he holds a license granted under this Chapter,—

(*a*) enter into, or attempt to enter into, any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or,

(*b*) in consideration of any hire or reward, induce or attempt to induce any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or

(*c*) act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants.

(*3*) Every recruiter shall produce his license when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station.

Form of license.

17. Every license granted under this Chapter shall specify the particular country for which, and the area within which, the holder is licensed to recruit, and may be in the form set forth in the second schedule. [S. 21.]

Duration of license.

18. (*1*) A license granted under this Chapter shall not be in force for a longer period than one year from the day on which it comes into force. [S. 22.]

(*2*) The Protector of Emigrants may, on the ground of misconduct, cancel any license granted by him under this Chapter before the expiration of the period for which it is in force.

Countersignature of license.

19. (*1*) A recruiter shall not, in any place beyond the limits of a port from which emigration is lawful, enter or attempt to enter into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants, unless his license bears the countersignature of the District Magistrate. [S. 23.]

(*2*) If a District Magistrate has satisfied himself, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may refuse to countersign a recruiter's license.

(*3*) If a District Magistrate has satisfied himself, after such enquiry as aforesaid, that sufficient and proper accommodation has not been provided in a suitable place, or is not available, for such intending emigrants or emigrants as may be collected by the recruiter pending their registration or removal to the depot at the port of embarkation, he may refuse to countersign a recruiter's license or to decide whether he will countersign his license until after the expiration of such time as may in his opinion be reasonable.

(*4*) Before a Magistrate refuses to countersign, or defers his countersignature of, a recruiter's license, he shall record in writing his reasons for so doing.

Power for Magistrate to cancel countersignature in certain cases.

20. If any Magistrate, having countersigned a recruiter's license, afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for intending emigrants or emigrants collected by him has become unsuitable or has ceased to be available, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel the countersignature on it, or may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Protector of Emigrants who granted it. [S. 24.]

Notice to Protector of Emigrants of countersignature, refusal to countersign or cancellation of countersignature.

21. When a Magistrate countersigns or refuses to countersign, a recruiter's license, or cancels the countersignature on it, he shall at once report the countersignature, or the refusal or cancellation, and the grounds of the refusal or cancellation, to the Protector of Emigrants who granted the license. [S. 25.]

[S. 24.] Recruiter to be supplied with statement of terms of agreement he is authorized to offer.

22. (*1*) The Emigration Agent on whose application any recruiter is licensed shall supply the recruiter with a written or printed statement, signed by the Agent, and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, of the terms of agreement which the recruiter is authorized to offer on behalf of the Agent to intending emigrants.

(*2*) The statement shall be both in English and in the vernacular language or languages of the local area within which the recruiter is licensed to recruit.

(*3*) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, when called upon to do so by the Magistrate or officer.

[S. 27.] Accommodation to be provided by recruiters.

23. (*1*) Every recruiter shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such intending emigrants or emigrants as may be collected by him pending their registration or removal to the port of embarkation.

(*2*) The place where the accommodation is provided shall have a board fixed in some conspicuous position specifying the purpose for which the place is used.

(*3*) Every District Magistrate, and any subordinate Magistrate, or officer of Police authorized in this behalf by a rule made under this Act, shall have, for the supervision and regulation of the places where accommodation is provided under this section, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on a Protector of Emigrants in respect of depots at the port of embarkation.

(*4*) All recruiters or other persons in charge of these places shall afford every Magistrate and any officer of Police authorized as aforesaid in this behalf every facility for visiting and inspecting them.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION OF EMIGRANTS AND EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS TO EMIGRATE.

[S. 28] Power for Local Government to appoint Registering Officers.

24. The Local Government may appoint any person to perform in a specified area, but subject to the control of the District Magistrate or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, the functions of a Registering Officer under this Act.

[S. 29.] Execution of agreements.

25. Every agreement to emigrate entered into by any person must,—

(*a*) if executed within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, be executed in the presence of the Protector;

(*b*) if executed elsewhere, be executed in the presence of a Registering Officer.

[S. 30.] Appearance of intending emigrants before Registering Officer.

26. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person to emigrate shall appear before a Registering Officer or the Protector of Emigrants (as the case may be) with that person, and with any persons intending to accompany that person as his dependents.

[S. 31; Act XVIII of 1900, s. 4.] Examination and registration of emigrants.

27. (*1*) The Registering Officer or Protector shall thereupon examine the person, apart from the recruiter, with reference to his intended agreement.

(*2*) *If on such examination* it appears,—

(*a*) that such person is competent and willing to enter into the agreement and understands its nature,

(*b*) that he has not been induced to enter into it by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and

(*c*) that its terms are in conformity with law, and are such as, according to the statement furnished to the recruiter under section 22, he was authorized to offer,

the Registering Officer or Protector shall, subject to the provisions of section 29, register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes,—

(i) the name, sex, name of the father, caste, occupation and age of the intending emigrant,

(ii) the name of the village or place of which he is a resident, and

(iii) such other particulars (if any) concerning him and his dependents (if any) as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

[S. 32.] Power to refuse registration in cases of married women.

28. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last foregoing section, the Registering Officer or Protector may refuse to register any married woman under that section if he finds that her husband does not consent to her emigrating.

(*2*) The Registering Officer or Protector may also, in the case of any woman whom he believes to be married, refuse to decide whether he will register her until after the expiration of such time, not exceeding ten days, as he thinks fit.

[S. 29.]

Examination of dependent.

29. (*1*) When any person appears before a Registering Officer or Protector under section 26 as a dependent of an intending emigrant, the Registering Officer or Protector shall, if the person is able to give intelligent answers to questions, examine him, apart from the recruiter, as to his dependence on the intending emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to emigrate.

(*2*) Where the Registering Officer or Protector sees reason to doubt the existence of the dependence or willingness, he may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register the intending emigrant, unless the name of the dependent is omitted from the register.

[S. 31.]

Record of reasons for refusal to register.

30. *Where* the Registering Officer or Protector refuses to register any intending emigrant, he shall record his reasons for the refusal.

[S. 32., Act XVIII of 1908, s. 2.]

Execution and attestation of agreement.

31. (*1*) *Where* the particulars concerning any intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered, the Registering Officer or Protector shall cause an agreement to be prepared in duplicate and shall call on the recruiter and the intending emigrant to execute the agreement in duplicate in his presence, and, if they execute it, shall attest the execution with his signature.

(*2*) An agreement to emigrate shall not be of any effect until the particulars concerning the intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered, and the agreement has been executed and attested under this Act.

(*3*) When the particulars concerning any intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered and an agreement has been executed and attested under this Act, the intending emigrant shall be deemed to be registered under this Act as an emigrant.

[Act XVIII of 1908, s. 3.]

(*4*) Any number of intending emigrants appearing with the same recruiter before the Registering Officer or Protector at the same time, and desiring to emigrate on the same terms to the same country, may, with the permission of the Registering Officer or Protector (as the case may be), execute one instrument of agreement under this section, instead of each of such intending emigrants executing a separate instrument.

[S. 33.]

Contents of agreement.

32. Every agreement to emigrate shall contain a copy of the particulars registered concerning the intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) under section 27, and on the reverse such particulars concerning the nature, duration and term of service and the remuneration of the emigrant, and such other matters (if any) as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

[S. 34, Act XVIII of 1908, s. 4.]

Record of registrations and agreements.

33. When the agreement has been executed and attested,—

(*a*) one of the copies thereof shall be delivered to the emigrant, and the other shall be retained by the Protector or sent by the Registering Officer to him; and

(*b*) a certified copy of the particulars registered under section 27, concerning the emigrant or emigrants by whom the agreement was executed, and concerning his or their dependents (if any), shall be delivered to the recruiter for transmission to the Emigration Agent.

[S. 38.]

Fee for preparation of agreement.

34. For the preparation of every agreement under this Chapter the recruiter or Emigration Agent shall pay such fee as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribes:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may at any time, by like notification, declare that the fee payable under this section shall be consolidated, either generally or in any specified area, with the fee payable under section 68.

[S. 39.]

Power to make agreement if over sixteen.

35. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter in manner in this Act provided into an agreement to emigrate to any place to which emigration is lawful.

IX of 1872.

[S. 40.]

Power to make agreement on behalf of child or ward.

36. Any person entering into an agreement to emigrate, and being the parent or guardian of a child under the age of sixteen years and above the age of ten years, may, in the name of and on behalf of the child, enter into an agreement in manner in this Act provided binding the child to emigrate with him.

CHAPTER VII.

Emigration Depots.

[S. 41.]

Depots to be established at ports of embarkation.

37. Every Emigration Agent shall establish at the port for which he is appointed a suitable depot for the reception and lodging of emigrants before embarkation for the country for which he is Emigration Agent, and shall provide all necessary food and clothing for all emigrants during their stay at the depot.

[S. 42.] Licensing of depots.

38. (*1*) A depot established under the last foregoing section shall not be used for the reception and lodging of emigrants until it has been inspected and approved by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and a license for its use has been granted by the Protector.

(*2*) A license under this section shall not be granted for a longer period than one year from the day on which it comes into force.

(*3*) The Protector of Emigrants may at any time cancel a license under this section—

(*a*) if he considers that the depot for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established; or

(*b*) if the Emigration Agent fails, after reasonable notice, to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or of the rules made under this Act.

[S. 43.] Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

39. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector shall, from time to time, and at least once in every week during which any emigrants may be kept in any depot at the port for which they are Protector and Medical Inspector, respectively, inspect the emigrants in that depot and examine the state of the depot and the manner in which the emigrants therein are lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

[S. 44.] Report by Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance that may come to his knowledge showing that any depot is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants lodged therein are treated with any oppression or neglect.

[S. 45.] Treatment of emigrant suffering from disease.

41. (*1*) The Medical Inspector may, if he thinks fit, direct that any emigrant suffering from any disease likely to be dangerous to his neighbours shall be isolated or excluded from the depot.

(*2*) The Medical Inspector may, if he thinks fit, order the removal of any emigrant so suffering to a proper hospital for treatment at the expense of the Emigration Agent; and the expense (if any) incurred by the Protector of Emigrants in respect of the removal of the emigrant and his treatment in the hospital shall be recoverable from the Emigration Agent by the Protector of Emigrants, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which the expense was incurred.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONVEYANCE OF EMIGRANTS TO DEPOTS AND PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL.

[S. 46.] Emigrant not to be removed before registration.

42. A recruiter shall not remove or attempt to remove any intending emigrant to a depot, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depot, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom the recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aid him in going to a depot, or in leaving any such local limits, until the intending emigrant has been registered under this Act as an emigrant.

[S. 47.] Conveyance of emigrant to depot.

43. (*1*) Every emigrant must, after he has been registered under this Act, be conveyed with all convenient despatch, by or under the orders of the recruiter or Emigration Agent, to the depot established at the port of embarkation by the Emigration Agent on whose application the recruiter has been licensed.

(*2*) When an emigrant has been registered at a place beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, he must, while proceeding to the depot, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of a Magistrate.

(*3*) The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate signed by him stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depot.

(*4*) The recruiter or the person so appointed shall, throughout the journey, provide the emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

[S. 48.] Report of arrival at depot.

44. The arrival at a depot of each emigrant must immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depot to the Emigration Agent and by the Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

[S. 49, Act XVIII of 1870, s. 6.] Examination by Medical Inspector.

45. (*1*) The copy of the particulars registered under section 37, received by the recruiter from the Registering Officer or Protector must, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the emigrant at the depot, be shown by the Emigration Agent to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

(*2*) The Medical Inspector shall examine each emigrant whose name is entered in the said copy to ascertain whether he is fit, having regard to his age and state of health, to undertake the journey to the country to which he has agreed to emigrate.

(3) The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent. If not so satisfied, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Protector of Emigrants

Power for Protector to order payment of expenses of return of emigrant in certain cases.

46. (1) In any of the following cases, namely :— [S. 45.]

(a) if the Medical Inspector of Emigrants finds that an emigrant is, or has become, unfit to undertake the journey to the country to which he has agreed to emigrate, and if the Protector of Emigrants considers that the emigrant has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake the journey, or

(b) if the Protector finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any emigrant as makes it just to rescind the agreement to emigrate, or

(c) if the Emigration Agent refuses to fulfil the agreement entered into with the emigrant,

the Protector may order the Emigration Agent to pay to the emigrant such sum as the Protector deems reasonable as compensation, and, when the emigrant has been registered at a place beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and may take any steps which he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the emigrant to that place.

(2) Any emigrant who has been registered at any place beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, and who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, unfit to undertake at once the return-journey to the place at which he was registered, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and attended to at the depot at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake the return-journey.

Payment of expenses of dependents and relatives.

47. (1) Where any order is made under the last foregoing section with reference to any emigrant who was registered at any place beyond the limits of the port of embarkation— [S. 46.]

(a) any emigrant who has been registered as his dependent, or

(b) any emigrant who, not being a dependent, is the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of the emigrant,

shall be entitled—

(i) to be conveyed at the expense of the Emigration Agent with the emigrant to the place at which he was registered; and

(ii) if the emigrant is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed and clothed in the depot at the expense of the Emigration Agent until the emigrant is able to travel.

(2) The Protector of Emigrants may include any expenses incurred under this section in an order made under the last foregoing section with respect to the emigrant.

Compensation to emigrant for ill-treatment on journey.

48. If it appears that during the journey to the depot any emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment, or that, in the case of any emigrant who has been registered at a place beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, the provisions of section 43 have not been complied with, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay— [S. 47.]

(a) to the emigrant a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and

(b) to the Protector the expenses (if any) which may have been incurred by or under the orders of the Protector on behalf of the emigrant by reason of the neglect to comply with the provisions of section 43.

Power for Protector to pay and recover expenses incurred on behalf of emigrant.

49. (1) On failure of the Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum to an emigrant under any of the last three foregoing sections, the Protector may pay the same to the emigrant. [S. 48.]

(2) Every sum paid by the Protector to an emigrant under sub-section (1), and, on failure of the Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order for payment thereof under the last foregoing section, every sum which the Protector may have ordered the Emigration Agent to pay to him under that section, shall be recoverable from the Emigration Agent with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of payment.

(3) Further proof shall not be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave the Emigration Agent an order to pay the sum, and that the Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours failed to comply with the order.

CHAPTER IX.

EMIGRANT-VESSELS.

[S. 54.] Master of emigrant-vessel to be licensed.

50. *An* emigrant *shall not be received* on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants to the vessel has been obtained from the Local Government.

[S. 55.] Application for license.

51. (*1*) When the master or owner of any vessel desires to obtain a license to carry emigrants in his vessel, he shall apply in writing through the Protector of Emigrants to the Local Government for the license.

(*2*) The application must state the number of emigrants which, according to the rules as to space contained in this Chapter, the applicant deems the vessel capable of carrying, and the tonnage and such other particulars respecting the vessel as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

[S. 56; Act XVIII of 1860, s. 5.] Survey and licensing of vessel

52. (*1*) The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be surveyed by a competent person at the cost of the master or owner, with a view to ascertain her seaworthiness, and the extent and nature of her accommodation for emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly victualled, and is supplied with all the tackle, apparel and furniture requisite for her intended voyage:

Provided that, if the vessel is a steamship having a certificate of survey granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government or under the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, and in force and applicable to her intended voyage, the survey under this sub-section with a view to ascertain her seaworthiness shall not extend to her hull or machinery unless the Protector of Emigrants has reason to believe that, since the grant of the certificate, her hull or machinery has sustained injury or damage or has otherwise become insufficient. VII of 1884.

(*2*) If the Local Government is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of emigrants under this Act, and is properly manned and allowed, it shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry emigrants therein specifying the number of emigrants which may be received on board.

[S. 57.] Accommodation required on board emigrant-vessel.

53. (*1*) A license shall not be granted under the last foregoing section unless—

(*a*) there is provided for the emigrants, either between decks or, subject to the approval of the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector, in cabins on the upper deck, a space devoted to the exclusive use of the emigrants having in every part a height of not less than six feet;

(*b*) a separate place is fitted up for a hospital; and

(*c*) such arrangements are made for the separation of women (married or single) and children from the other emigrants as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

(*2*) The cabins on the upper deck provided under clause (*a*) of this section must be firmly secured and entirely covered in.

[S. 58.] Rules as to space on board emigrant-vessel.

54. Every emigrant vessel *shall* contain within the space referred to in clause (*a*) of the last foregoing section at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for each emigrant:

Provided that two emigrants under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this section count as one only.

[S. 59.] Provisions, clothing, fuel and water.

55. There *shall* be on board every emigrant-vessel, at the time of departure of the vessel from the port at which they embark, provisions, clothing, fuel and water for the emigrants (over and above the supply for the master officers and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any), in such quantity and of such description and quantity as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

[S. 60.] Surgeons, attendants, medicines and stores.

56. Every emigrant-vessel *shall*, at the time of departure of the vessel from the port at which the emigrants embark, have on board, and *shall* carry with her a properly qualified surgeon, and also such compounders, interpreters and attendants subordinate to the surgeon, and such medicines and other stores, in such quantity and of such quality as the Governor General in Council by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

[S. 61.] Duty of Protector and Medical Inspector with respect to enforcement of foregoing sections.

57. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall see personally that all the provisions of the last two foregoing sections are complied with.

[S. 62.] Bond to be executed by master of emigrant-vessel.

58. (*1*) Every master licensed under this Act shall, on the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants, and before any emigrant embarks on board his vessel, execute to the Protector, in duplicate, a bond, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, binding himself and the owner of the vessel in a penal sum of ten thousand rupees, to perform the duties imposed by this Act or any rule made under this Act on a master and owner, respectively.

(2) The Protector of Emigrants shall forward one copy of the bond to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, or, in the case of a foreign colony, to the British Consular Agent, and the other copy to the Local Government.

CHAPTER X.

EMBARKATION AND DEPARTURE.

Time of embarkation after arrival.

59. An emigrant shall not embark, except with the permission of the Protector of Emigrants, until seven days have elapsed from the date of his arrival at the depot. [S. 58.]

Time at which emigrant-vessels may leave India.

60. (1) An emigrant-vessel shall not sail from any port in British India— [S. 64.]

(a) to any country west of the Cape of Good Hope, except at such seasons as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes as seasons during which it shall be lawful for emigrant-vessels generally, or of a class to which the vessel belongs, to sail to that country;

(b) to any country during any season which the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, declares to be a season during which the sailing of emigrant-vessels to that country is prohibited.

Procedure if any emigrant refuses to embark.

61. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called on by the Emigration Agent to do so, it shall not be lawful to compel the emigrant to embark: [S. 65.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the civil or criminal liabilities which an emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of any such refusal or neglect.

List of, and passes for, emigrants.

62. (1) When any emigrants are about to embark on board any vessel, the Emigration Agent shall supply the master of the vessel with four copies of a list, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages and occupations of the emigrants, and the names of their respective fathers. [S. 66.]

(2) The master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he is provided with a pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and age of the emigrant, the name of his father, and the country to which he has agreed to emigrate, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to that country.

(3) Every emigrant shall on embarkation deliver the pass to the master.

(4) The master shall compare the emigrants who embark and the passes delivered by them with the list supplied by the Emigration Agent; and, if the list appears to be correct and to correspond with the passes delivered and with the emigrants embarked, the master shall sign the four copies of the list.

(5) The master shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not delivered up his pass to the master or is not mentioned in the list.

Disposal of the two copies of list to be given by master to Protector.

63. (1) When the copies of the list have been signed, the master shall give two of the copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign them if he believes them to be correct [S. 67.]

(2) The Protector shall send one of the copies so signed by him by the vessel which carries the emigrants to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country to which the emigrants have agreed to emigrate, or, in the case of a foreign colony, to the British Consular Agent, and shall file the other copy in his own office.

Disposal of the two copies of list to be given by master to Emigration Agent.

64. (1) The master shall give to the Emigration Agent the two remaining copies of the list. [S. 68.]

(2) The Emigration Agent shall thereupon sign the copies, and shall return one of them to the master.

(3) The master shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the country to which the emigrants have agreed to emigrate and before their disembarkation, deliver the copy so returned to him to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country, or, in the case of a foreign colony, to the British Consular Agent.

Examination of emigrants by Medical Inspector.

65. (1) The Medical Inspector shall be present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall examine each emigrant to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to the country to which he has agreed to emigrate; and, if he finds that he is not fit to undertake the voyage, he shall inform the Protector accordingly. [S. 69.]

(2) The Protector may thereupon refuse to permit the emigrant to embark; and any emigrant, registered as a dependent of an emigrant whom the Protector has refused to permit to embark, or any emigrant who, not being a dependent, is the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of the emigrant, may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, refuse to embark.

(3) The provisions of sections 46, 47 and 49 shall apply to emigrants who under this section are not permitted to embark, and to any emigrants who under this section refuse to embark, and to the recovery of expenses incurred under this Act in respect of them.

[S. 71.] Certificates from Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent.

66. Before any emigrant-vessel clears out of any port, the master of the vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port, and from the Emigration Agent for the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, certificates, signed by the Protector and Emigration Agent, respectively, to the effect that the Protector and Agent have, in respect of all the emigrants embarking at that port in the vessel, done all that is required by the foregoing provisions of this Act, or by the rules made under this Act, to be done on the part of the Protector and Agent, respectively, and that all the directions for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants which are contained in this Act or in the rules made under this Act have, in the case of that vessel, been complied with.

[S. 72.] Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

67. The master of every emigrant-vessel shall keep on board the vessel during the whole voyage two copies of this Act, and of all rules made under this Act, and two copies of a translation of this Act, and of those rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government directs, and shall, on request made at any reasonable time, produce one of those copies to any emigrant for his perusal.

[S. 73.] Fee for each embarked emigrant.

68. For each emigrant who embarks on board an emigrant-vessel the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of such amount as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribes:

Provided as follows:—

(a) the fee payable under this section shall not be more than is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, sufficient to raise the total income from fees under this Act to an amount which will cover the cost of any establishment or supervision which the Governor General in Council thinks necessary to provide for the control of emigration;

(b) if it appears to the Governor General in Council expedient to provide, in the case of any country, any special establishment or expenditure for the protection of Indian emigrants to that country, the Governor General in Council may increase the fee payable in the case of emigrants to that country to an amount sufficient, in his opinion, to cover the cost of the special establishment or expenditure.

[S. 74.] Master to see to observance of Act and rules on board his vessel.

69. Every master licensed under this Act *shall* see that all the provisions of this Act and the rules made under this Act are observed on board his vessel during the voyage from British India to the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed.

[S. 75.] Return of pass to emigrant.

70. The master shall return his pass to each emigrant before he disembarks in the country to which he has agreed to emigrate.

Special Provisions as to Vessels sailing from Calcutta

[S. 76.] Emigrant-vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within twenty-four hours of embarkation.

71. The master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as have first embarked.

[S. 77.] Emigrant-vessel sailing from Calcutta to be towed to sea.

72. Every sailing-vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to sea under tow of a steamer declared to be competent by such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

[S. 78.] Power of surgeon of emigrant-vessel leaving Calcutta to require sick emigrants to be sent to hospital.

73. (1) *Where* an emigrant-vessel leaves the port of Calcutta, if during her passage down the river, and while between Garden Reach and Diamond Harbour, the disease of measles, scarlet-fever or small-pox appears on board, the master shall, if so required by the surgeon in charge of the emigrants, send to the hospital at Diamond Harbour all emigrants suffering from the disease, with any emigrants registered as their dependents and any emigrant who, not being a dependent, is the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of any such emigrant and who wishes to accompany him or her, and shall at once inform the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta of the number and names of the emigrants so sent to hospital.

(2) The provisions of sections 46, 47 and 49 shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants landed under this section, and to the recovery of expenses incurred in respect of them.

Power of surgeon of emigrant-vessel leaving Calcutta to require all emigrants to be landed when cholera appears.

74. (*1*) In the event of cholera in an epidemic form appearing among the emigrants on board any such vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta, the surgeon in charge of the emigrants may require the master to land all the emigrants on board the vessel at Diamond Harbour. [S. 79.]

(*2*) The master shall at once comply with the request of the surgeon, and shall immediately give notice of his having done so to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who shall take such action thereon as the Governor General in Council, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

CHAPTER XI.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVES OF INDIA BY SEA OUT OF INDIA FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES. [See Act X of 1902, s. 8.]

Application for permission to engage Natives of India to depart abroad for certain purposes.

75. (*1*) Whoever desires to engage any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for the purpose— [Ss. 107, 113 A (*1*).]

(*a*) of working as an artisan, or

(*b*) of any exhibition or entertainment, or

(*c*) of service in any restaurant, tea-house or other place of public resort, or,

(*d*) save as provided in sub-section (*2*), of domestic service,

in any place beyond the limits of India other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, shall apply for the permission of the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart, and shall state in his application—

(i) the number of the persons whom he proposes so to engage;

(ii) the place or places beyond the limits of India to which such persons and their dependents are to proceed;

(iii) the accommodation to be provided for such persons and their dependents until their departure out of India and during the voyage;

(iv) the provision to be made for the health and well-being of such persons and their dependents during the period of the proposed engagement, and for their repatriation at the end of such period;

(v) the terms of the agreements under which such persons are to be engaged; and

(vi) the security in British India which he proposes to furnish for the due observance of such agreements and for the proper treatment of the persons to be engaged and their dependents.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to apply to any person who in good faith—

(*a*) engages a Native of India to accompany him out of India as his personal domestic servant, or

(*b*) engages in compliance with the request of some other person, not being in India, a Native of India to depart out of India for the purpose of becoming the personal domestic servant of such other person.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Chapter—

(i) *the word "port" shall mean a port from which emigration is lawful, or any port which the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, ratifies in this behalf; and* [Act XII of 1908, s. 3.]

(ii) the words "emigrant" and "emigrate" in the definition of "dependent" in section 2, sub-section (*1*), clause (i), shall be read as referring to the departure by sea out of India of a person whom it is desired to engage under this Chapter.

Applications how to be disposed of.

76. On receiving an application under section 75 the Local Government may, after such inquiry as may be necessary, grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions (if any) and on payment of such fees (if any) as it thinks fit, or withhold such permission, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final. [S. 108; Act XII of 1908, s. 3.]

Appearance of engaged persons before, and registration of names by, Protector of Emigrants.

77. (*1*) Before any Native of India departs from India in accordance with permission granted under section 76, the person by whom he has been engaged shall appear before the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation with such Native of India and with any persons intending to accompany him as his dependents. [S. 109.]

(*2*) If it appears to the Protector of Emigrants—

(*a*) that permission to engage such Native of India has been duly obtained,

(*b*) that the terms of the agreement under which such Native of India has been engaged are in accordance with the terms of the permission granted, and

(*c*) that the conditions on which such permission was granted have been complied with,

he shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars concerning such Native of India and his dependents (if any) and concerning the person engaging him in such form as *the Governor General in Council*, by rules made under this Act, *prescribes*.

[S. 250.] 78. Where such security as is referred to in section 75, sub-section (*1*), sub-clause (*vi*), has been furnished, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as may be necessary, pass orders in regard to the forfeiture of the security and the application of the same or of any part thereof, or may order the return of the security or of any part thereof to the person by whom it was furnished, or to his representative.

Provisions as to security.

[S. 113.] 79. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize a Protector of Emigrants to receive or dispose of applications made under this Chapter:

Delegation to Protector of Emigrants of authority to receive or dispose of applications.

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government from every order passed by a Protector of Emigrants in exercise of the authority so conferred.

[112A (*3*).] 80. For the purposes of the application of this Chapter at any port notified under *clause (i) of the explanation to section 75*—

Application of Chapter to ports from which emigration is not lawful.

(*a*) such port shall be deemed to be a port from which emigration is lawful, and

(*b*) such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf shall be deemed to be the Protector of Emigrants.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES.

[Ss. 80, 81 (*d*), 113 (*1*).] 81. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, *by notification in the Gazette of India*, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

[See Act of 1920, sec. 6.]

(*a*) to prescribe the person by whom any doubt or dispute referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 2 shall be determined and the procedure to be followed and the proof to be required in such cases;

(*b*) to provide for the supervision and regulation of places of accommodation provided under this Act, and to define the classes of Magistrates and the officers of Police to be authorized to visit and inspect those places;

(*c*) to prescribe the form of the register required under this Act, and the particulars to be entered therein, and to regulate the control to be exercised over Registering Officers by the District Magistrate or officer (*if any*) appointed in this behalf under this Act;

(*d*) to prescribe the forms of the agreements to be made under this Act, and the particulars to be contained therein, and the language or languages in which agreements must be expressed;

(*e*) to prescribe the conditions on which licenses for the establishment of depôts under this Act may be given, to provide for the supervision and regulation of depôts, and for the medical care of the emigrants during their residence there, and the measures to be taken on the outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease there;

(*f*) to prescribe the forms to be supplied by Emigration Agents and recruiters for the purposes of this Act;

(*g*) to prescribe the particulars which the owner or master of a vessel applying for a license to carry emigrants in his vessel must state;

(*h*) to regulate the proportion of women to be ordinarily carried in any emigrant-vessel with male emigrants, and to prescribe the arrangements to be made for the separation of women (married or single) and children from the other emigrants on board an emigrant-vessel;

(*i*) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, fuel and water to be taken by emigrant-vessels, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued, and the nature and amount of clothing to be supplied to each emigrant during the voyage;

(*j*) to fix the number of the compounders, interpreters and attendants subordinate to the surgeon to be carried for the care of the sick or weakly on board each emigrant-vessel;

(*k*) to prescribe the nature, quantity and quality of medicines and other stores to be carried on board emigrant-vessels;

(*l*) to provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of every emigrant-vessel during a voyage, and for its being furnished with a sufficient number of life-buoys, boats, water-buckets and other appliances to be used in case of shipwreck or fire;

(*m*) to prescribe the seasons at which alone emigrant-vessels or specified classes of emigrant-vessels may sail from any port in British India to any country west of the Cape of Good Hope to which emigration is for the time being lawful;

(*n*) to provide for the disposal of emigrants who may be landed under section 74;

(*o*) to provide for the medical care of the emigrants on the voyage, and to provide for the measures to be taken on the outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease on a voyage;

(*p*) to provide for a journal being kept by the surgeon of every emigrant-vessel, recording the health of the emigrants, and his treatment of the sick, with full explanation of the causes of every death; and to define the duties and powers of the surgeon in respect of the emigrants committed to his care;

(*q*) to define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by the Government under this Act;

(*r*) generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants; and

(*s*) to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter XI: [S. 113 (2).]

Provided that the Local Government may, in special cases, notwithstanding anything contained in rules made under clause (*b*) of this section, permit an emigrant-vessel to sail, though it does not carry the proportion of women required to be carried in ordinary cases.

(*3*) *The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.* [Cf. s. 81.]

CHAPTER XIII.

Offences.

Unlawful recruiting. 82. (*1*) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made under this Act,— [S. 82.]

(*a*) makes, or attempts to make, any agreement with any Native of India, purporting to bind him to emigrate, or

(*b*) in consideration of any hire or reward, induces, or attempts to induce, any Native of India to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or otherwise acts or is employed as a recruiter of emigrants, or

(*c*) in consideration of any hire or reward, receives into or detains in any place, or, being a recruiter, in any place other than a place in which accommodation has been provided in accordance with this Act or the rules made under this Act, any person with a view to his being registered as an emigrant, or after his registration as an emigrant and before his departure for the depot at the port of embarkation,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*2*) If any person, other than a recruiter licensed under this Act, commits an offence under this section, any Police-officer may arrest him without warrant.

Recruiters removing unregistered emigrants to depot. 83. Whoever, being a recruiter licensed under this Act,— [S. 83.]

(*a*) before any intending emigrant has been registered under this Act as an emigrant,—

(i) removes or attempts to remove *him* to a depot, or,

(ii) induces, or attempts to induce, him to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom the recruiter's license has been countersigned, or

(iii) aids, or attempts to aid, him in leaving any such local limits or going to any depot, or

(*b*) fails to give a true copy of the statement with which he is provided under section 22 to any person whom he invites to emigrate, or

(*c*) fails to provide any emigrant whom he has engaged, and who has been registered at a place beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, with suitable lodging and food, or otherwise ill-treats any emigrant on his journey to the depot,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Fraudulently inducing Native to emigrate. 84. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion or fraud, causes, or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any Native of India to emigrate, or to enter into any agreement to emigrate, or to leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both. [S. 84.]

False representation of Government authority. 85. Whoever,— [S. 85.]

(*a*) without lawful authority, issues any written order to the Police to assist himself or any other person to procure emigrants, or

(*b*) falsely represents that any emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Receiving emigrants on board vessel in contravention of Act. 86. Any master of a vessel who— [S. 86.]

(*a*) knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant who has not complied with the provisions of this Act or the rules made under this Act, so far as they are binding on him, or,

(*b*) not being licensed under this Act, knowingly receives any emigrant on board his vessel, or,

(*c*) being licensed under this Act, knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant in excess of the number specified in his license,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each emigrant so received, or with both; and the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, may be declared by the Court before which the master is tried to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Fraudulent acts on part of master.

87. Any master licensed under this Act who fraudulently does, or suffers to be done, any act or thing whereby the license becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which the license relates, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees,

and he may also be sued on any bond which he may have executed under section 58.

Clearance without compliance with Act.

88. Any master of an emigrant-vessel who clears, or attempts to clear, his vessel outwards when any of the provisions of section 53, 55 or 56 have not been complied with in respect of his vessel, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees.

Failure of master to comply with provisions as to lists and passes.

89. Any master who receives on board his vessel any emigrants and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 62, 63 and 64 in respect of those emigrants, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received on board.

Master taking on board after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

90. Any master who, having cleared his vessel, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 62 or not furnished with a pass required by that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so taken.

Master landing emigrant at other than specified country.

91. Any master who lands any emigrant in any country other than the country for which he has been shipped by the Emigration Agent, shall be punishable for every emigrant so landed with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, unless the landing has been caused by stress of weather or unavoidable accident or has taken place under the provisions of section 73 or 74.

Failure to comply with provisions as to leaving Calcutta.

92. Any master of a sailing-vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants on board who—

(*a*) does not leave Garden Reach with his vessel within the time prescribed in section 71, or,

(*b*) without reasonable excuse, causes or allows his vessel to go below Garden Reach without being in tow of such a steamer as is referred to in section 72,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Emigrant deserting or refusing to proceed to depot.

93. (*1*) Any emigrant who—

(*a*) deserts before arrival at depôt, or

(*b*) refuses without reasonable cause to proceed to the depot,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or to the cost incurred in entering into an agreement with, registering and conveying him to the depot, whichever is greater, and, in default of payment of the fine, with imprisonment which may extend to one month.

(*2*) Any fine levied under this section may, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, be paid to the Emigration Agent or recruiter by whom the cost was incurred.

Emigrant deserting from depot or failing to embark.

94. (*1*) Any emigrant who—

(*a*) deserts from the depot, or

(*b*) without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to embark when called upon to do so by the Emigration Agent,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or to double the amount of the cost incurred in entering into an agreement with, registering and conveying him to the depot, and maintaining him therein, or with both.

(*2*) Any fine levied under this section may, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, be paid to the Emigration Agent or recruiter by whom the cost was incurred.

Causing, or permitting, embarkation of emigrant in contravention of section 59.

95. Any person who causes, or any master who knowingly permits, any emigrant to embark contrary to the provisions of section 59, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so embarked.

Offences against provisions of Chapter XI. 96. Whoever,— [S. 111 (1).]

(*a*) without having first obtained the permission of the Local Government referred to in section 75, sub-section (*1*), enters or attempts to enter into an agreement purporting to bind any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in the said sub-section, or

(*b*) causes any Native of India engaged by him for any such purpose as aforesaid to depart from any port which is not a port from which emigration is lawful, *or which has not been notified under clause (1) of the explanation to section 75*, or

(*c*) causes any Native of India engaged by him, after grant of the permission referred to in section 76, to depart by sea out of India without registration of the particulars required by section 77, sub-section (*2*),

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for each Native of India in respect of whom the offence is committed.

Institution of prosecutions. 97. Prosecutions under sections 86 to 96 (both inclusive) shall not be instituted except as follows, namely:— [S. 96, s. 111 (2).]

(*a*) prosecutions under sections 86 to 92, both inclusive, by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government;

(*b*) prosecutions under section 93, by or with the sanction of a Magistrate or Registering Officer or of the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation;

(*c*) prosecutions under section 94, by the Emigration Agent with the sanction of the Protector;

(*d*) prosecutions under sections 95 *and 96* by the Protector of Emigrants or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Defence to charges of desertion. 98. The following shall be good defences to charges under sections 93 and 94, respectively, namely:— [S. 97.

(*a*) to a charge under section 93, that the accused person or other emigrants accompanying him has or have been ill-treated, deceived or defrauded by the recruiter or any person under his control;

(*b*) to a charge under section 94, that the emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment or neglect in the depot or on the journey thither.

Power for Customs-officers to search and detain for purposes of Act. 99. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs with regard to the searching and detention of vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by those officers for the prevention of offences against this Act. [S. 98.]

CHAPTER XIV.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power for Local Government to appoint Magistrate for purposes of Act. 100. The Local Government may appoint any person to perform within a specified area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act. [S. 99.]

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of duty. 101. (*1*) *Where* an Emigration Agent is chargeable with a breach of any duty to an emigrant arising from any agreement with the emigrant or imposed by this Act or the rules made under this Act, the Protector of Emigrants may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of compensation for the breach. [S. 100.]

(*2*) In awarding compensation under this section all sums ordered to be paid under section 46 or section 48 shall be taken into consideration.

Power for Governor General in Council to determine probable lengths of voyages for purposes of Act. 102. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, determine what shall be held to be, for the purposes of this Act, the probable length of the voyages by sailing vessels and vessels using steam power, respectively, from any port from which, to any country to which, emigration is for the time being lawful. [S. 101.]

(*2*) Until otherwise determined under this section, the probable length of the voyage by sailing-vessels from the ports mentioned in the third schedule to the countries mentioned in that schedule, shall be deemed to be the lengths stated in that schedule.

[S. 102; Act XVIII of 1880 s. 7 & Act VII of 1897, s. 2.]

Provision supplementary to section 2, sub-section (J) (iv), of this Act.

103. On and from such a date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, *have fixed or may hereafter, by like notification*, fix in this behalf with respect to any protected Native State adjoining the Straits Settlements, or with respect to any country for labour in which Natives of India are recruited exclusively through the agency of the Government of the Straits Settlements, a Native of India *departing* by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in any such State or country shall not, so long as the notification continues to apply to the State or country, be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this Act.

[S. 103.]

Application of Act to emigration from British ports to French and Dutch Colonies.

104. The provisions of this Act shall apply to emigration from British Indian ports—

(*a*) to the French colonies, under the terms of the Convention executed at Paris on the first day of July 1861, and ratified at the same place on the thirtieth day of July 1861, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and

(*b*) to the Netherlands colony of Dutch Guiana under the terms of the Convention executed at The Hague on the eighth day of September 1870, and ratified at the same place on the seventeenth day of February 1872, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands

Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the French colonies, or any one of them, until a notification under section 4, sub-section (J), has been issued in respect of such colonies or colony.

Provided *also* that, in any case in which there is any conflict between the provisions of this Act and those contained in either of those Conventions, the latter shall prevail.

[S. 104.]

Application of Act to proceedings in British India connected with emigration from French ports in India to French colonies.

105. The provisions of this Act shall, so far as they relate to proceedings which are to be conducted in British India, apply, in the case of Natives of India who depart by sea from a French port in India under an agreement to labour for hire in a French colony, under the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French referred to in the last foregoing section as if such Natives were emigrants within the meaning of this Act:

Provided that, in any case in which there is any conflict between the provisions of this Act and those contained in that Convention, the latter shall prevail.

[S. 105; Act I of 1858, s. 1.]

Prohibition of departure by land of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the sea.

106. (*1*) The departure by land out of British India of a Native of India under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the sea other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements is prohibited:

Provided that nothing in this section applies to the departure by land of a Native of India for the purpose of departing by sea from a French port in India under an agreement to labour for hire in a French colony in accordance with the Convention referred to in section 104, clause (*a*), and section 105.

(*2*) Whoever induces, or attempts to induce, any Native of India to depart by land out of British India in contravention of this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 82.

[S. 106, Act II of 1859, s. 2.]

Power to declare whole or part of Act and rules inapplicable to Natives of India engaged for His Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea.

107. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder shall not apply, or shall apply subject to such conditions, modifications or restrictions as to the Governor General in Council may seem expedient in the case of Natives of India departing out of British India under an agreement made with, or on behalf of, His Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea:

Provided that no notification under this section shall be issued unless the Governor General in Council is first satisfied that the fair treatment of Natives of India so departing out of British India has, by rules or otherwise, duly been secured.

CHAPTER XV.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS.

[S. 2.]

Saving for Government vessels.

108. Nothing in this Act or in any rule made under this Act shall apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or of the Government of India

Savings. 109. All contracts entered into under the Indian Emigration Act, 1871 and Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to except the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*), or under any enactment hereby repealed, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been entered into under this Act. [8, 8] XIV of 1871.

Repeals. 110. The enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See section 4.*)

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

I.—The British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji *and Seychelles.*

II.—The Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana.

III.—The Danish Colony of St. Croix.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See section 7.*)

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A.B., described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 190 , to be a recruiter of emigrants for [*here state the country for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here specify the area within which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*].

This license will be in force until the of unless previously cancelled.

(*Signed*) C. D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age		Caste.	Height		Colour.	Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (tahsil, taluq, etc.) and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.		Feet.	Inches.			

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 202.*)

PROBABLE LENGTHS OF VOYAGE BY SAILING VESSEL UNDER THIS ACT.

FROM CALCUTTA—	
To Mauritius	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, ten weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, eight weeks.
To Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, and Dutch Guiana.	*Fifteen* weeks.
To Natal	Twelve weeks.
To Jamaica and St. Lucia	Twenty weeks.

(s. 103, Act XVIII of 1890, s. 7; Act VII of 1897, s. 2)

Provision supplementary to section 2, sub-section (2) (iv), of this Act.

103. On and from such a date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, *have fixed or may hereafter, by like notification*, fix in this behalf with respect to any protected Native State adjoining the Straits Settlements, or with respect to any country for labour in which Natives of India are recruited exclusively through the agency of the Government of the Straits Settlements, a Native of India *departing* by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in any such State or country shall not, so long as the notification continues to apply to the State or country, be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this Act.

(s. 103.)

Application of Act to emigration from British ports to French and Dutch Colonies.

104. The provisions of this Act shall apply to emigration from British Indian ports—

(*a*) to the French colonies, under the terms of the Convention executed at Paris on the first day of July 1861, and ratified at the same place on the thirtieth day of July 1861, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and

(*b*) to the Netherlands colony of Dutch Guiana under the terms of the Convention executed at The Hague on the eighth day of September 1870, and ratified at the same place on the seventeenth day of February 1872, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands:

Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the French colonies, or any one of them, until a notification under section 4, sub-section (3), has been issued in respect of such colonies or colony:

Provided *also* that, in any case in which there is any conflict between the provisions of this Act and those contained in either of those Conventions, the latter shall prevail.

(s. 104.)

Application of Act to proceedings in British India connected with emigration from French ports in India to French colonies.

105. The provisions of this Act shall, so far as they relate to proceedings which are to be conducted in British India, apply, in the case of Natives of India who depart by sea from a French port in India under an agreement to labour for hire in a French colony, under the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French referred to in the last foregoing section as if such Natives were emigrants within the meaning of this Act:

Provided that, in any case in which there is any conflict between the provisions of this Act and those contained in that Convention, the latter shall prevail.

(s. 105, Act I of 1886, s. 1.)

Prohibition of departure by land of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the sea.

106. (*1*) The departure by land out of British India of a Native of India under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the sea other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements is prohibited;

Provided that nothing in this section applies to the departure by land of a Native of India for the purpose of departing by sea from a French port in India under an agreement to labour for hire in a French colony in accordance with the Convention referred to in section 104, clause (*a*), and section 105.

(*2*) Whoever induces, or attempts to induce, any Native of India to depart by land out of British India in contravention of this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 82.

(s. 106, Act II of 1896, s. 2.)

Power to declare whole or part of Act and rules inapplicable to Natives of India engaged for His Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea.

107. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder shall not apply, or shall apply subject to such conditions, modifications or restrictions as to the Governor General in Council may seem expedient in the case of Natives of India departing out of British India under an agreement made with, or on behalf of, His Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea:

Provided that no notification under this section shall be issued unless the Governor General in Council is first satisfied that the fair treatment of Natives of India so departing out of British India has, by rules or otherwise, duly been secured.

CHAPTER XV.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS

(s. 2.)

Saving for Government vessels.

108. Nothing in this Act or in any rule made under this Act shall apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or of the Government of India

Savings. 109. All contracts entered into under the Indian Emigration Act, 1871 and Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*), or under any enactment hereby repealed, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been entered into under this Act. [4 & 5, VII of 1871.

Repeals. 110 The enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

I.—The British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji *and Seychelles*.

II.—The Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana.

III.—The Danish Colony of St. Croix.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 17.*)

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A.B., described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 190 , to be a recruiter of emigrants for [*here state the country for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here specify the area within which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*].

This license will be in force until the of unless previously cancelled.

(*Signed*) C D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll

Name.	Father's name.	Age		Caste.	Colour.	Height		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local subdivision (taluk, talug, etc.) and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 102.*)

PRESCRIBED LENGTHS OF VOYAGE BY SAILING VESSEL UNDER THIS ACT.

FROM CALCUTTA—	
To Mauritius	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, ten weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, eight weeks.
To Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, St Vincent, St Kitts, Nevis, St Croix, and Dutch Guiana	*Eighteen weeks.*
To Natal	Twelve weeks.
To Jamaica and St. Lucia	Twenty weeks.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FROM MADRAS—	
To Mauritius	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, seven weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To the Seychelles	During the north-east monsoon, five weeks, and during the south-west monsoon, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, and Dutch Guiana	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal	Ten weeks.
To Fiji	Seventeen weeks.
FROM BOMBAY—	
To Mauritius	From the month of April to the month of September, both inclusive, five weeks; and from the month of October to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vicent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, and Dutch Guiana	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal	Ten weeks.
To Fiji	Seventeen weeks.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See section 110.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

YEAR.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1883	XXI	The Indian Emigration Act, 1883	So much as has not been repealed.
1889	XVIII ...	The Indian Emigration Act (1883) Amendment Act, 1889.	The whole.
1893	I	The Indian Emigration Act (1883) Amendment Act, 1893.	Do.
1897	VII .. .	The Indian Emigration Act Amendment Act, 1897 ..	Do.
1902	X	The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1902 ...	Do.
1904	XII	Do. do. 1904 ...	Do.
1908	.....	Do. do. 1908 ...	Do.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THIS is a pure consolidating Bill. The provisions as to emigration are now scattered about in six Acts to which will be added a seventh when the Bill for the further amendment of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, now before Council, is passed. The object of the present Bill is to collect these provisions and to incorporate them in one Act. The result will be that the law will be more easily ascertainable and that one Act will take the place of seven on the Statute-book.

2. The fact that the General Clauses Act, 1897, will apply to the Bill when passed has rendered it unnecessary to retain some provisions of the present Acts. The opportunity has been taken to incorporate alterations of a formal character intended merely to improve and simplify the language of the existing Act. Chapter XIV of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, was added by Act X of 1902; the provisions of this Chapter with the exception of section 111 have been removed to their proper place and form Chapter XI of the Bill; section 111, which relates to offences, has been placed in Chapter XIII. The saving and repealing clauses are placed at the end.

3. No amendment has been made in the existing Act except on the points to which reference is made in the *Notes on Clauses* below.

4. A table showing the disposal of the sections of the Act of 1883 and the amending Acts is appended.

The 29th July 1908. H. ERLE RICHARDS.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 3 (1).—Karachi has been added as emigration from it has been declared to be lawful by notification under section 7 (*1*).

Clause 10h and the First Schedule.—Emigration to the French Colonies mentioned in paragraph 11 of the Schedule has been prohibited by notifications issued by the Governor General in Council; emigration to those places is not at present lawful and they have therefore been removed from the schedule. As, however, emigration to those places may again be made lawful by the issue of a notification under clause 4 (*1*), sub-clause (*a*) of section 10*h*, which applies the provisions of the Act to emigration from British ports to French Colonies, has been retained as clause 104 (*a*) with a proviso that it is to take effect only in the event of such a notification being issued.

First Schedule.—The Seychelles has been added to paragraph I; emigration to it has been declared lawful by notification issued under section 6 (*1*) of the Act.

Third Schedule.—References to the French Colonies have been removed as emigration to those places is, as above explained, not at present lawful.

The probable lengths of voyages by sailing vessels to some of the places mentioned in the schedule have been altered and the length of voyages to the Seychelles has been declared, by notifications issued under section 101 of the Act. The schedule has been amended accordingly.

Table showing disposal of Sections of Act XXI of 1883, and of the amending Acts.

Section.	Clause of the Bill.	Remarks.
Act XXI of 1883—		
1	1	
2	103	
3	Omitted	Unnecessary as the consolidating Act will come into force at once.
4	67 110	
5	109	
6	2 (1)	
6A	2 (2)	
7 (1)	3 (1)	
7 (2)	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 2).
7 (3)	3 (2)	
8	4	
9	5	
10	6	
11	7	
12 (1)	8	
12 (2)	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 21.
12	9	
14	10	
15	11	
16 (1) and (2)	12 (1) and (2)	
16 (3)	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 16.
16 (4)	12 (3)	
17	13	
18	14	
19	15	
20	16	
21	17	
22	18	
23	19	
24	20	
25	21	
26	22	
27	23	
28	24	
29	25	
30	26	
31	27	
32	28	
33	29	
34	30	
35	31	
36	32	
37	33	
38	34	
39	35	
40	36	
41	37	
42	38	
43	39	
44	40	
45	41	

Table showing disposal of Sections of Act XXI of 1883, and of the amending Acts—cont.

Section.	Clause of the Bill	Remarks.
Act XXI of 1883—*contd.*		
46	43	
47	44	
48	45	
49	46	
50	47	
51	48	
52	49	
53	50	
54	51	
55	52	
56	53	
57	54	
58	55	
59	56	
60	57	
61	58	
62	59	
63	60	
64	61	
65	62	
66	63	
67	64	
68	65	
69	66	
70	Omitted	Repealed by Act XVIII of 1890.
71	66	
72	67	
73	68	
74	69	
75	70	
76	71	
77	72	
78	73	
79	74	
80 (1)	81 (1) (a) to (q) and proviso,	
80 (2)	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 24
81 (1) (a) (b)	Cf. 81 (3)	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 23.
81 (4)	*Cf.* 81 (1), first paragraph, added words	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 23 (b)
82 to 93	82 to 93	
96	97	
97	98	
98	99	
99	100	
100	102	
101	102	
102 (1)	103	
102 (2)	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 21.
103	*Cf.* 104	
104	105	
105	106	
106	107	
107	70	
108	70	
109	71	
110	72	
111 (1)	91	
111 (2)	See 97 (d)	
112	73	
113 A (1)	78, expl. (1)	
113 A (2)	60	
113	81 (1), (b) ; 81 (2)	
Schedules of Act. I, II, III.	Schedules of Bill I, II, III.	
Act XVIII of 1890—		
1	See 37 (1)	
2	„ 31 (1)	
	„ 31 (4)	
3	„ 33	
4	„ 46	
5	„ 52 (1), proviso	
6	Omitted	Repealing section 70 of Act XXI of 1883
7	See 108	
8	Omitted	Saving certain notifications. See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 24.
Act I of 1891—		
1	See 1st (1)	
2	„ 107	

Table showing disposal of Sections of Act XXI of 1883, and of the amending Acts—cont.

Section	Clause of the Bill	Remarks.
Act VII of 1887—		
1	Omitted ...	Short title and commencement.
2	See 103	
Act X of 1902—		
1 ...	Omitted ...	Short title and commencement
2 ...	See preamble	
3	See 2 (1) (v)	
4	„ 2 (2)	
5	Omitted ...	Repealing clause (a) of the proviso to section 105 of Act XXI of 1883
6	Chapter XI and clauses (a) and (f) (d)	
Act XII of 1904—		
1	Omitted ...	Short title
2	See 78	
3	„ 76, expl. (1); 60	
Act ... of 1908—		
1	Omitted ...	Short title.
2	Do. ...	Unnecessary.
3	Do. ...	Repealing proviso to section 6 of Act XXI of 1883.
4	See 2 (3)	
5	„ 34	
6	„ 81 (1) (a)	

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 67, and 55 & 56 Vict., Cap. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 7th August 1908

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, *Kt.*, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

INDIAN LIMITATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes be taken into consideration. He said:—"I have, on former occasions, explained to this Council the object of this Bill and the changes proposed by the Select Committee. I cannot usefully add anything to-day."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that in clause 13 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, after the words "British India" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"and from the territories beyond British India under the administration of the Government."

He said:—"Clause 13 of the Bill, as it stands, applies only to territories in British India. There are some territories administered by the Government of India which are not technically part of British India, but which are for all purposes of this Bill on the same footing as British India. The object of this amendment is to include them within this clause."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that in clause 29 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for sub-clause (2) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Nothing in this Act shall apply to suits under the Indian Divorce Act."

He said:—"There is an error in clause 29, sub-section (2). The Madras Regulation which is referred to there, is not now in force and the amendment which I move is intended to alter the clause accordingly."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—"My Lord, it has been pointed out to us by a learned gentleman for whose opinion I have great respect that clause 3 of the Bill is not quite consistent with the provisions contained in Order VIII, rule 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, under which a defendant 'must raise by his pleading all matters which show the suit not to be maintainable, ... and all such grounds of defence, as, if not raised, would be likely to take the opposite party by surprise, or would raise issues of fact not arising out of the plaint, as, for instance, fraud, limitation, ...' To my mind, however, there is no such inconsistency. For where the defence of limitation rests upon any disputed question of fact, if the defendant does not raise it in his pleading, the Court will not be bound to direct an issue; as pointed out by the Judicial Committee in *Venkata* v. *Ramyakariu*, 25 Mad., 387, in which their Lordships held, section 4 of the Limitation Act notwithstanding, that where no question of limitation necessarily arose on the pleadings it was not obligatory on the Judge to direct an issue on the point. Where, however, the facts are not in any way in controversy, the Court will be bound to dismiss the suit, if it is barred by the law of limitation; though the defendant may not have raised the defence in his pleading. And in this connection I may refer to Order VII, rule 11, of the new Code of Civil Procedure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS "I move, my Lord, for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to Ports and Port-charges. This Bill is of the same character as two other Bills to which subsequent motions on the paper relate. They are, all three of them, Bills to consolidate the law. It will probably be convenient to the Council if I explain on this motion the reason why this consolidation is undertaken.

"It must be the aim, my Lord, of every Legislature to have the Statute law on each particular subject contained in one enactment and one enactment only. The law is then readily ascertainable both by executive and judicial officers who have to administer it, and by those of the public who have occasion to investigate it. But this is an ideal which it is not easy to maintain. An Act complete in itself may be enacted in the first instance, but as time goes on changes are required: amendments are made, one after the other; and, sooner or later, it is sure to happen that the law, instead of being contained in that one enactment, becomes scattered about in a series of Acts.

"Legislation in this Council is not attended with the same difficulties as in some other Legislatures, and for that reason we are constantly tempted to pass amending Acts. During the past four years we have passed some 37 Acts of general importance, and of these no less than 23 have been amending Acts. The result is that the Statute law on some subjects has become obscure and our principal Acts, or at least the earlier of them, have become encumbered with cross-references which are a source of confusion and of mistake. The changes introduced are often of themselves of minor importance; alterations of a few words, or of a clause or two; but still each one of them has to be examined to find out what the law is. Cromwell described the Statute-book of England in his day as a 'most ungodly jumble': I will not use that expression of our Indian Statute law; but I do urge on this Council that no opportunity should be neglected of simplifying our Statute-book. The Legislative Department from time to time publishes editions of our Acts with the amendments printed in them up to date, but these editions are of no authority: they cannot be cited in Courts of Law; and are not, I understand, in wide use. The only effective remedy is to consolidate, that is, to re-enact in a single measure the provisions relating to the same subject which have become scattered about in different Acts.

"Consolidation, my Lord, may take two forms; there may be consolidation with amendments of substance, or there may be consolidation pure and simple, that is, without any amendments of substance.

"The first form of consolidation has been adopted by this Council not infrequently. The Limitation Act, which we have passed this morning, is an instance of consolidation with some amendments to meet conflicts of judicial opinion. The Civil Procedure Code, passed this year, consolidates the law of civil procedure with some considerable changes; the Coinage Act and the Paper Currency Act, both passed in recent years, are measures which contain the whole Statute law on those subjects. But it is not always possible to undertake a Bill of this kind, nor can it be passed into law without considerable delay. Amendments of substance require, and must receive, the consideration of Local Governments and of other persons interested in the subjects with which they deal; and once any amendments of substance are introduced it is open to any one to bring forward other amendments. Moreover, it is often impolitic to put a law into the melting pot in this way. These objections can, to some extent, be met by varying the procedure; by passing an amending Bill in the first instance to be followed by a consolidation Bill re-enacting the law as it stands after the passing of the amending Act; or, again, in some cases an amending Act can be turned into a consolidation Act in Select Committee. For both these courses there are precedents in English practice. But still consolidation with amendments must always be a matter of some difficulty.

"The present Bills, my Lord, are examples of the second method of consolidation, which is not open to the objections to which I have just referred, and I invite the attention of Council to the matter because they are the first Bills of the kind which have been introduced into the Legislative Council of India. They are intended to collect and re-enact the law without any changes of substance. There must in any re-enactment be some small alterations of wording; there are differences of style in the existing Acts, and those Acts often speak in different language, because a different General Clauses Act or different rules of construction were in force at the time they were passed. But these Bills are intended to reproduce the existing enactments with such alterations only as are required for uniformity of expression and adaptation of existing practice; they are not intended to embody any substantial amendments of law. It is a temptation to every one to suggest amendments when a Bill is before this Council, but that temptation is one which I hope, in the present instance, we shall sternly resist; once the door is opened to any one amendment of substance it will be impossible to decline to discuss other amendments of a like kind and the Bills will then cease to be mere consolidating measures.

"These three Bills, my Lord, collect and re-enact the law relating to the three subjects of Ports and Port-charges, Registration of Documents and Emigration of Natives of India. That law is now scattered about in no less than 21 enactments. If these Bills be passed the law on each of these subjects respectively will be contained in one Act—and one Act only—and we shall have reduced the number of Statutes on our Statute-book by 15. It is a modest improvement, my Lord, but still it is an improvement worth making.

"In regard to the particular Bill which I move for leave to introduce, viz., the Ports Bill, I have little further to say. It effects one small alteration in the law to which reference

is made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but the matter is not one of substance and it is not necessary for me to call further attention to it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India, the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette, the Burma Gazette, and the Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Registration of Documents. He said:—"On this Bill there is one point of some little doubt. It arises on clause 50. It is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and I will not refer to it further now. It is a point which will have to be settled in Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India, and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 11th September 1908.

SIMLA:
The 7th August 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th August 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT IX OF 1908.

[*As passed in Council.*]

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1908.

CONTENTS

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SECTIONS.

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PART II.

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3. Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after period of limitation.
4. Where Court is closed when period expires.
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SECTIONS.

21. Agent of person under disability.
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22. Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.
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PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. Acquisition of right to easements.
27. Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.
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PART V.

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29. Savings.
30. Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
31. Provision for suits by certain mortgagees in territories mentioned in the second schedule.
32. Repeals.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—LIMITATION.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE—TERRITORIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 31.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of Suits, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) This section and section 31 shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1909.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "applicant" includes any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply:

(*2*) "bill of exchange" includes a hundi and a cheque:

(*3*) "bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

(4) "defendant" includes any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued;

(5) "easement" includes a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another;

(6) "foreign country" means any country other than British India;

(7) "good faith": nothing shall be deemed to be done in good faith which is not done with due care and attention;

(8) "plaintiff" includes any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue;

(9) "promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight;

(10) "suit" does not include an appeal or an application; and

(11) "trustee" does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title.

PART II.

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

Dismissal of suits etc., instituted, etc., after period of limitation.

3. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made, after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the first schedule shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted, in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made; and, in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Where Court is closed when period expires.

4. Where the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Extension of period in certain cases.

5. Any appeal or application for a review of judgment or for leave to appeal or any other application to which this section may be made applicable by any enactment or rule for the time being in force may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal or making the application within such period.

Explanation.—The fact that the appellant or applicant was misled by any order, practice or judgment of the High Court in ascertaining or computing the prescribed period of limitation may be sufficient cause within the meaning of this section.

Legal disability

6. (1) Where a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application for the execution of a decree is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the first schedule.

(2) Where such person is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or where, before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(3) Where the disability continues up to the death of such person, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(4) Where such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply.

Illustrations.

(a) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrual. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b) A's right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(c) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority, and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

Disability of one of several plaintiffs or applicants.

7. Where one of several persons jointly entitled to institute a suit or make an application for the execution of a decree is under any such disability, and a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but, where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others or until the disability has ceased.

Illustrations.

(a) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane, and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

Special exceptions.

8. Nothing in section 6 or in section 7 applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(a) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accrual. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under section 6 and this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(b) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under section 6 read with this section.

(c) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. Section 6 read with this section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Continuous running of time.

9. Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that, where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration), for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, or the proceeds thereof, or for an account of such property or proceeds, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. (1) Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules of limitation contained in this Act.

(2) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of time in legal proceedings.

12. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

(3) Where a decree is appealed from or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(4) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India and certain other territories.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India and from the territories beyond British India under the administration of the Government shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in Court without jurisdiction.

14. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same party for the same relief shall be excluded, where such proceeding is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Explanation I.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, a plaintiff or an applicant resisting an appeal shall be deemed to be prosecuting a proceeding.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section, misjoinder of parties or of causes of action shall be deemed to be a cause of a like nature with defect of jurisdiction.

Exclusion of time during which proceedings are suspended.

15. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree, the institution or execution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit of which notice has been given in accordance with the requirements of any enactment for the time being in force, the period of such notice shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which proceedings to set aside execution-sale are pending.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which a proceeding to set aside the sale has been prosecuted shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

17. (1) Where a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

(2) Where a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(3) Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

18. Where any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him, the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application—

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

19. (1) Where, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

(2) Where the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but, subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, oral evidence of its contents shall not be received. 1 of 1872.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section an application for the execution of a decree or order is an application in respect of a right.

Effect of payment of interest as such or of part payment of principal.

20. (1) Where interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

or where part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf, a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the handwriting of the person making the same.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

(2) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee the receipt of the rent or produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Explanation.—Debt includes money payable under a decree or order of Court.

Agent of person under disability.

21. (1) The expression "agent duly authorized in this behalf," in sections 19 and 20, shall, in the case of a person under disability, include his lawful guardian, committee or manager, or an agent duly authorized by such guardian, committee or manager to sign the acknowledgment or make the payment.

Acknowledgment or payment by one of several joint contractors, etc.

(2) Nothing in the said sections renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

22. (1) Where, after the institution of a suit a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to a case where a party is added or substituted owing to an assignment or devolution of any interest during the pendency of a suit or where a plaintiff is made a defendant or a defendant is made a plaintiff.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(a) A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiration of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(b) A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiration of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

Acquisition of Ownership by Possession.

Acquisition of right to easements.

26. (1) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

(2) Where the property over which a right is claimed under sub-section (1) belongs to Government, that sub-section shall be read as if for the words "twenty years" the words "sixty years" were substituted.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless, where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1911 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January 1890 to 1st January 1910. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff, on one occasion during the twenty years, had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

27. Where any land or water upon, over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the period of twenty years in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

PART V.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS.

Savings.

29. (1) Nothing in this Act shall—

(a) affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 25; IX of 1872.

(b) affect or alter any period of limitation specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall apply to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, IV of 1869.

(3) Sections 26 and 27 and the definition of "easement" in section 2 shall not apply to cases arising in territories to which the Indian Easements Act, 1882, may for the time being extend. V of 1882.

30. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be instituted within the period of two years next after the passing of this Act, or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, whichever period expires first.

XV of 1877. Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

31. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in the territories mentioned in the second schedule a suit for foreclosure or a suit for sale by a mortgagee may be instituted within two years from the date of the passing of this Act, or within sixty years from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due, whichever period expires first; and no such suit in the said territories instituted within the said period of sixty years and pending at the date of the passing of this Act, either in a Court of first instance or of appeal, shall be dismissed on the ground that a twelve years' rule of limitation is applicable.

XV of 1877. Provision for suits by certain mortgagees in territories mentioned in the second schedule.

(2) Where in the aforesaid territories the claim of a mortgagee for foreclosure or for sale has been wholly or in part dismissed or withdrawn after the twenty-second day of July 1907 and before the passing of this Act, either in a Court of first instance or of appeal on the ground that a twelve years' rule of limitation applied to such claim, the case may be restored on an application in writing to the Court by which the claim was dismissed or in which it was withdrawn, provided the application is made within six months from the date of the passing of this Act: and on such restoration, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply.

Repeals. 32. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Section 3.)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

	Description of suit	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part I.—Thirty days.	
XXIII of 1863.	1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under the Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863.	Thirty days	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
		Part II.—Ninety days.	
	2.—For compensation for doing or for omitting to do an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days	When the act or omission takes place.
		Part III.—Six months.	
I of 1877.	3. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months	When the dispossession occurs.
IX of 1860.	4.—Under the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act, 1860, section 1	Do	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due.
V of 1908.	5.—Under the summary procedure referred to in section 128 (2) (*f*) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	Do.	When the debt or liquidated demand becomes payable or when the property becomes recoverable.
		Part IV.—One year.	
	6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
	7.—For the wages of a household servant, artizan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, article 4.	Do.	When the wages accrue due.

Description of suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IV.—One year—cont.		
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	One year	When the food or drink is delivered.	
9.—For the price of lodging	Do ..	When the price becomes payable.	
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Do.	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.	
11.—By a person against whom any of the following orders has been made to establish the right which he claims to the property comprised in the order:—	Do	The date of the order.	
(1) Order under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on a claim preferred to, or an objection made to the attachment of, property attached in execution of a decree;			V of 1908.
(2) Order under section 28 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882;			XV of 1882.
11A.—By a person against whom an order has been made under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, upon an application by the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or by the purchaser of such property sold in execution of a decree, complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession thereof, or upon an application by any person dispossessed of such property in the delivery of possession thereof to the decree-holder or purchaser, to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property comprised in the order.	Do.	The date of the order.	
12.—To set aside any of the following sales:—	Do.	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no suit been brought.	
(a) Sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court;			
(b) Sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue;			
(c) Sale for arrears of Government revenue or for any demand recoverable as such arrears;			
(d) Sale of a patni taluq sold for current arrears of rent.			
Explanation.—In this article "patni" includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.			
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Do	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.	
14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Do.	The date of the act or order.	
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Do.	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.	
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Do.	When the payment is made.	
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Do.	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.	
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Do	The date of the refusal to complete.	
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	Do	When the imprisonment ends.	
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855.	Do.	The date of the death of the person wronged.	
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	Do.	The date of the death of the person killed.	XII of 1855.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Do.	When the injury is committed.	XIII of 1855.
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Do.	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.	
24.—For compensation for libel	Do. ..	When the libel is published.	
25.—For compensation for slander ..	Do . .	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.	

	Description of suit	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part IV.—One year—cont.	
	28.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	One year	When the loss occurs.
	27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Do.	The date of the breach.
	28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Do.	The date of the distress.
	29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Do.	The date of the seizure.
	30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Do.	When the loss or injury occurs.
	31.—Against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
		Part V.—Two years.	
	32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes	Two years	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
XII of 1855	33.—Under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855, against an executor	Do.	When the wrong complained of is done.
	34.—Under the same Act against an administrator	Do.	Do.
	35.—Under the same Act against any other representative.	Do.	Do.
	36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for	Do	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance takes place.
		Part VI.—Three years.	
	37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse	Three years ..	The date of the obstruction.
	38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Do ..	The date of the diversion.
	39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Do. ..	The date of the trespass.
	40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Do.	The date of the infringement.
	41.—To restrain waste	Do. ..	When the waste begins.
	42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Do. ..	When the injunction ceases.
X of 1865 V of 1881	43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or section 321, or under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 138 or section 140, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets	Do. .	The date of the payment or distribution.
	44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a transfer of property by his guardian.	Do ..	When the ward attains majority.
	45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code :— The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1812. The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825. The Bengal Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833.	Do. ..	The date of the final award or order in the case.
VII of 1822. IX of 1825. IX of 1833			
	46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein	Do	The date of the final award or order in the case.
V of 1898 Bom. 11 of 1900	47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of immoveable property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906 or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Do.	The date of the final order in the case.
	48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Do.	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
	49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Do. ..	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period is to run
	Part VI.—Three years—cont.	
60.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or house-hold furniture	Three years	When the hire becomes payable
61.—For the balance of money advanced on account of goods to be delivered	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered
62.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Do.	The date of the delivery of the goods.
63.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for at the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Do	When the period of credit expires.
64.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Do.	When the period of the proposed bill elapses
65.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Do	The date of the sale.
66.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Do.	When the work is done.
67.—For money payable for money lent	Do.	When the loan is made.
68.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Do.	When the cheque is paid.
69.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand	Do.	When the loan is made.
70.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, including money of a customer in the hands of his banker so payable	Do	When the demand is made.
71.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant	Do.	When the money is paid.
72.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Do.	When the money is received.
73.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Do	When the interest becomes due.
74.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Do.	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorised in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.
75.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency	Do.	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
76.—On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment	Do	The day so specified.
77.—On a single bond, where no such day is specified	Do.	The date of executing the bond.
78.—On a bond subject to a condition	Do.	When the condition is broken.
79.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date	Do	When the bill or note falls due.
80.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight or after sight, but not at a fixed time	Do.	When the bill is presented
81.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Do	When the bill is presented at that place
82.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Do	When the fixed time expires.
83.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue	Do	The date of the bill or note
84.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments	Do	The expiration of the first term of payment as to the part then payable, and for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
85.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one or more instalments, the whole shall be due	Do	When the default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
86.—On a pro-missory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Do	The date of the delivery to the payee.
87.—On a dishonoured foreign bill, where protest has been made and notice given	Do	When the notice is given.
88.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance	Do.	The date of the refusal to accept.
89.—By the acceptor of an accommodation bill against the drawer.	Do	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill
90.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Do.	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable
91.—By a surety against the principal debtor .	Do.	When the surety pays the creditor.
92.—By a surety against a co-surety	Do.	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—cont.	
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Three years	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
81.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Do.	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Do.	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
86.—On a policy of insurance, when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Do.	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurer, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other per-
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers	Do.	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
88.—Against a factor for an account	Do.	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or, where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Do.	Do do.
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct	Do.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Do.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him
92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Do.	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff
93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Do.	The date of the attempt.
94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane	Do.	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud	Do.	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
96.—For relief on the ground of mistake.	Do.	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff
97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Do.	The date of the failure.
98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust	Do.	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole or more than his share of the amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole or more than his share of the amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers	Do.	The date of the payment in excess of the plaintiff's own share.
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Do.	When the right to contribution accrues
101.—For a seaman's wages	Do.	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Do	When the wages accrue due.
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*muajjal*)	Do.	When the dower is demanded and refused or (where during the continuance of the marriage, no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*ghair muajjal*).	Do.	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Do	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Do.	The date of the dissolution.
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution, in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate	Do.	The date of the payment.
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Do	When the trees are cut down.
109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Do.	When the profits are received
110.—For arrears of rent	Do.	When the arrears become due.
111.—By a vendor of immoveable property for personal payment of unpaid purchase money.	Do	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the sale is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance
112.—For a call by a company registered under the Shares of Act.	Do.	When the call is payable.
113.—For specific performance of a contract	Do.	The date fixed for the performance, or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—cont.	
114.—For the rescission of a contract	Three years ..	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Do. ..	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years .. .	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	Do.	The date of the judgment. V of 1908.
118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never, in fact, took place.	Do.	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Do.	When the rights of the adopted son, as such, are interfered with.
120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Do	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
121.—To avoid encumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a patni talug or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years ..	When the sale becomes final and continuous
122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India or a recognizance.	Do. ..	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Do. ..	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
124.—For possession of an hereditary office ..	Do. .	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
125.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	Do. ..	The date of the alienation.
126.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Do. ..	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
127.—By a person excluded from joint family property, to enforce a right to share therein.	Do. ..	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
128.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance	Do. ..	When the arrears are payable.
129.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Do. ..	When the right is denied.
130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Do. ..	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Do. ..	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *mahtaram* and *haqq* shall, for the purpose of this article, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Do ..	When the money sued for becomes due.
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Do. .	The date of the purchase.
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards transferred by the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Do. .	The date of the transfer.
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Do. ..	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—contd.	
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years ..	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Do. ..	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.
138.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale	Do. ..	The date when the sale becomes absolute.
139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant	Do. ..	When the tenancy is determined.
140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord) or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Do. ..	When his estate falls into possession.
141.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female	Do. ..	When the female dies
142.—For possession of immoveable property when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession	Do. ..	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Do. ..	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken
144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Do. ..	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years ..	The date of the deposit or pawn.
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Do. ..	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage-debt.
146A.—By or on behalf of any local authority for possession of any public street or road or any part thereof from which it has been dispossessed or of which it has discontinued the possession.	Do. ..	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
	Part X.—Sixty years.	
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale ..	Sixty years ..	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged	Do ..	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues: Provided that all claims to redeem arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in Lower Burma which had been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Do ..	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
V of 1898. 150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session.	Seven days ..	The date of the sentence.
151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ..	The date of the decree or order.

	Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
V of 1908.	152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ..	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
	153.—Under the same Code, to a High Court from an order of a Subordinate Court refusing leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council	Do. ..	The date of the order.
	154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to any Court other than a High Court.	Do. ..	The date of the sentence or order appealed from.
	155.—Under the same Code, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by article 150 and article 157.	Sixty days ..	Do.
	156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by article 151 and article 153.	Ninety days ..	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
	157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from an order of acquittal.	Six months ..	The date of the order appealed from.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

	Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
V of 1908.	158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to set aside an award.	Ten days	When the award is submitted to the Court.
	159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under the summary procedure referred to in section 128 (2) (*f*) of the same Code.	Do.	When the summons is served.
	160.—For an order under the same Code, to restore to the file an application for review rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear when the application was called on for hearing	Fifteen days ..	When the application for review is rejected.
	161.—For a review of judgment by a Provincial Court of Small Causes or by a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court of Small Causes when exercising that jurisdiction.	Do. ..	The date of the decree or order
	162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab, or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction	Twenty days ..	Do.
	163.—By a plaintiff, for an order to set aside a decree nisi for default of appearance or for failure to pay costs of service of process or to furnish security for costs.	Thirty days ..	The date of the dismissal.
	164.—By a defendant, for an order to set aside a decree passed *ex parte*.	Do. ..	The date of the decree or where the summons was not duly served, when the applicant has knowledge of the decree.
	165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Do. ..	The date of the dispossession.
	166.—Under the same Code to set aside a sale in execution of a decree	Do. ..	The date of the sale.
	167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree	Do. ..	The date of the resistance or obstruction.
	168.—For the readmission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Do. ..	The date of the dismissal
	169.—For the re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte*.	Do. ..	The date of the decree in appeal or, where notice of the appeal was not duly served, when the applicant has knowledge of the decree.
V of 1908.	170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper	Do. ..	The date of the decree appealed from
	171.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for an order to set aside an abatement.	Sixty days	The date of the abatement.
	172.—Under the same Code by the assignee or the representative of an insolvent plaintiff or appellant for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit or an appeal.	Do.	The date of the order of dismissal.
	173.—For a review of judgment except in the cases provided for by article 161 and article 162.	Ninety days ..	The date of the decree or order.
	174.—For the issue of a notice under the same Code, to show cause why any payment made out of Court of any money payable under a decree or any adjustment of the decree should not be recorded as certified.	Do. ..	When the payment or adjustment is made.

	Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ..	The date of the decree.
	176.—Under the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or of a deceased appellant made a party.	Do. ..	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or appellant.
	177.—Under the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant or of a deceased respondent made a party.	Do. ..	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or respondent.
	178.—Under the same Code for the filing in Court of an award in a suit made in any matter referred to arbitration by order of the Court, or of an award made in any matter referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court.	Do ..	The date of the award.
	179.—By a person desiring to appeal under the same Code to His Majesty in Council for leave to appeal.	Do. ..	The date of the decree appealed from.
	180.—By a purchaser of immoveable property at a sale in execution of a decree for delivery of possession.	Three years ..	When the sale becomes absolute.
	181.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Do ..	When the right to apply accrues.
V of 1908.	182.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by article 183 or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Three years or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or the withdrawal of the appeal, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the decree has been amended) the date of amendment, or 5. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution, of the decree or order, or 6. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issue of notice to the person against whom execution is applied for to show cause why the decree should not be executed against him, when the issue of such a notice is required by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or 7. (where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date) such date. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 5 of this article shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But, where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree or order.
	183.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of His Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ..	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right. Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments as the case may be.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TERRITORIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 31.

(See Section 31.)

The Presidency of Fort St. George.
The Presidency of Bombay.
The Sambalpur District of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.
The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Burma.
The Central Provinces.
Ajmer-Merwara.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 32.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877	The whole.
1877	XVII	The Punjab Courts' Act, 1877	So much as has not been repealed.
1879	XII	The Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879.	In the title the words "and the Limitation Act, 1877", and also section 107, from the words "and whereas" to the end of the Act.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881 ..	Section 156.
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.	Section 36.
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888	In the title and in the preamble, the words "and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877", and section 20 so much as has not been repealed.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "the Indian Limitation Act, 1877", and section 1. Section 2.
1898	X	The Carriers Act, 1898	
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900	So much of section 42 and the first schedule as relates to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
1900	XI	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act, 1900.	The whole.
1904	IV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1904	Section 5.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Supplement—
Bill No. 1 of 1908.—The Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Under No. 33 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations, the following Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information :—

No. 1 of 1908

A Bill to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Madras Act II of 1864; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act shall be called the Madras Revenue Recovery Amendment Act, 1908.

2. In the proviso to section 37 of Madras Act II of 1864, for the words "so paid", the words "paid under this or the next succeeding section" shall be substituted.

3. The following shall be inserted as section 37-A after section 37 of Madras Act II of 1864 :—

"Any person owning or claiming an interest in immovable property sold under this Act may, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, deposit in the treasury of the taluk in which the immovable property is situated—

"(*a*) a sum equal to five *per centum* of the purchase money,

"(*b*) a sum equal to the arrears of revenue for which the immovable property was sold together with interest thereon and the expenses of attachment,

Exception of the Code of Civil Procedure Act XIV 1882.

"management and sale and other costs "due in respect of such arrears,

"and may apply to the Collector to "set aside the sale.

"If such deposit and application are "made within thirty days from the date "of sale, the Collector shall pass an order "setting aside the sale and shall repay to "the purchaser the purchase money so far "as it has been deposited together with the "five *per centum* deposited by the appli-"cant:

"Provided that if more persons than "one have made deposit and application "under this section, the deposit and appli-"cation of the first applicant to the officer "authorised to set aside the sale shall be "accepted.

"If a person applies under section 38 "to set aside the sale of immovable pro-"perty, he shall not be entitled to make an "application under this section."

4. In clause (3), section 38 of Madras Act II of 1864, for the words "if no such "application is made", the words "if no "application to have the sale set aside is "made under section 37-A or under "clause (1) of this section" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Cases sometimes occur in which, either through the non-registration of the owner as the landholder in the revenue accounts, or through his being absent from the village in which the land is situated and his whereabouts unknown, or through the neglect or fraud of the village officers, land is brought to sale for arrears of revenue without the knowledge of the owner. Section 25 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864, requires that a demand-notice should be served on the owner before the land is attached, but service may also be effected by affixing a copy of the demand-notice on some conspicuous part of the land about to be attached. If the owner is absent, he may remain unaware of the demand, and of the subsequent notification of sale required by section 36, until the land has actually been sold, when the sale can only be set aside on proof of material irregularity, mistake or fraud. To reduce the chance of hardship in such cases as well as in cases where owing to temporary difficulties the owner has been unable to satisfy the demand before the sale, it is proposed to amend Act II of 1864 by the introduction of provisions similar to those in section 310-A of the Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, and to allow the owner or any person claiming an interest in the land to recover the land within thirty days from the date of sale by payment of 5 *per centum* of the purchase-money, and of the arrears for which the land was sold together with interest thereon and the expenses of attachment and sale.

14th August 1908.

G. S. FORBES.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1908. [Price, 3 pies.

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

മതിരാശി ഗവർണർ അവർകളുടെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയിൽ കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്ന ബിൽ.

നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള സെക്രട്ടറി ഓഫ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഫോർ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണർ അവർകൾ കൂടെ ആലോചനയോട കൂടിയും, പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ 33 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം താഴെപറയുന്ന ബിൽ അതിന്റെ സാദ്ധ്യകാരണ വിവരം സഹിതം എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

No. 1 of 1908.
1083 ലെ 1 - ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS REVENUE RECOVERY ACT II OF 1864.

മതിരാശി നികുതി വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1864 ലെ 2 - ാം ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

1864 ലെ 2 - ാം മതിരാശി ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു മതിരാശി നികുതി വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1908 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

2. 1864 ലെ 2 - ാം മതിരാശി ആക്ട് 37 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ കുടുംബത്തിൽ "ഗ്രഹപ്രകാരം" എന്ന വാക്കിനു പകരം "ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ ഇതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.

3. താഴെ പറയുന്നതു 1864 ലെ 2 - ാം മതിരാശി ആക്ട് 37 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു ശേഷം 37-A എന്ന വകുപ്പായി ചേർക്കേണം :— 1864 ലെ 14-ാം ആക്ട് നിലവിൽ വരുത്തിയ 37-A വകുപ്പ്.

"ഈ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം വിറ്റ ഇടുകാത്ത ഭൂമിയിന്മേൽ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ അതിൽ ഒരു "ഉത്പ്പണ്ടുള്ളവനോ ആയ വല്ല ആളും വിറ്റ തീയതിമുതൽ രണ്ടു കിടസരങ്ങിനുള്ളിൽ "എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും—

"(a) വിക്രയ ക്രുപ്പുത്തിൽ 100 ന്നു രൂപ്പു കണ്ടു ഒരു പണ സംഖ്യയും,

"(b) ഏതു നികുതി ബാക്കിക്ക ഇടുകാത്ത മുതൽ വിറ്റതിനുശേഷം അതിനു "തുല്യമായ ഒരു പണ സംഖ്യയും അതിന്മേലുള്ള പലിശയും ആയതു ബോ "ക്കിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ പ്പലിശപ്പുറത്തും പരിപാലിപ്പാനും വിപ്പാനും "രുള്ള ചെലവുകളും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ മറ്റു ചെലവുകളും,

"ആ മുറയ്ക്ക് കിടക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കിലെ ഖജനായിൽ കെട്ടിവെക്കാവുന്നതും,

"ലേലം ദുബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കലക്ടരോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതും, ആകുന്നു.

"അങ്ങിനെ അനാമത്തു ചെക്കയും അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തു വിറ്റ തീയതി "മുതൽ 30 ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിലാണെങ്കിൽ ലേലം ദുബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ ഒരു കല്പന "കലക്ടർ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ക്രയ ക്രുപ്പുത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കെട്ടിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവൊ അതും "അപേക്ഷകൻ കെട്ടിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന 100 ന്നു രൂപ്പു കണ്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയും ക്രോവിന്നു മട "ക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :

"എന്നാൽ ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒന്നിലധികം ആളുകൾ അനാമത്തു ചെക്കയും "അപേക്ഷചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ലേലം ദുബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള "കലക്ടർ ഒന്നാം അപേക്ഷക്കാരൻ കെട്ടിവെച്ച സംഖ്യയും ചെയ്തു അപേ "ക്ഷയും സ്വീകരിക്കയും വേണം :

"ഇടുകാത്ത മുതൽ ലേലം ചെയ്തു ദുബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ 38 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം "രണ്ടാം അപേക്ഷചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അപേക്ഷചെയ്വാൻ ആയാലും അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും അല്ല."

5. 1864 ലെ 2 - ാം മതിരാശി ആക്ട് 38 - ാം വകുപ്പു 3 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ "അ "ങ്ങിനെ യാതൊരപേക്ഷയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം" എന്നു പ്രതിപാദിച്ചതിനു പകരം "37-A വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ ഒരു വകുപ്പു 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമൊ ലേലം ദുബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ യാ "തൊരപേക്ഷയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും വേണം.

സാധ്യകാരണ വിവരണം.

ഉടമസ്ഥനെ നികുതി രേഖകളിൽ ശ്രീ ഉടമസ്ഥനായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാലൊ ശ്രീ കിടക്കുന്ന അംശത്തിൽ അവൻ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലൊ അവൻ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു എവിടെയെന്നു അറിയാത്തതിനാലൊ അംശം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉപേക്ഷയാലൊ മതിയാലൊ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അറിവുകൂടാതെ നിലനികുതി ബാക്കിക്ക ശ്രീ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ചിലപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ശ്രീ ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുമ്പെ ഉടമസ്ഥനെക്കൊണ്ട് ഒരു ഡിമാന്റ് നോട്ടീസ്സു (വാറാണ്ടു) നടത്തേണമെന്നു 1864 ലെ 2 - ാം നമ്പർ മതിരാശി നിലനികുതി വസൂൽ ആക്ടു 25 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ലേലം ചെയ്വാൻ പുറപ്പെടുന്ന ശ്രീയിൽ എല്ലാവരും കാണത്തക്ക ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ഡിമാന്റ് കല്ലയുടെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു പതിച്ചു നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഉടമസ്ഥൻ അവിടെ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ഡിമാന്റിന്റെ അതിൽ പിന്നെ 30 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അനുവദിച്ചപ്പെട്ട ലേല പരസ്യവും ശ്രീ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ വിറ്റുപോകുന്നവരെ അറിവാൻ കഴിയാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. വിറ്റുപോയാൽ ഈ വിവരം സാരമായ

ക്രമക്കേടോ തെറ്റോ ചതിയോ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തെളിയിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ ഉൽപ്പെട്ടതായി പാടുള്ളൂ. ആവക സംഗതികളിലും താൽക്കാലികമായ പണം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു വിൽക്കുന്നതിനുപൈസഡിമാൻറ് കല്പനപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഖ്യ അടയ്പാൻ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ അപ്രകാരമായിവന്ന സംഗതികളിലും നേരിടാവുന്ന സകല നഷ്ടങ്ങളും ചേരുകയില്പാൻ 1882 ലെ 14-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമം 310-A വകുപ്പിലുള്ള നിയമങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ തന്നെയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി 1864 ലെ 2 - ാം ആക്ട് മേലെപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ഒരു ശ്രീ ഉടമസ്ഥനെയോ അതിൽ തെറ്റിയുള്ള ചില്ല് തൂക്കിയോ ക്രയ ശ്രദ്ധന്റെ 100 ന 5 കണ്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയും ശ്രീ എന്നു ബോധിക്കുവിധം നിശ്ചയപ്പെടാത്ത ആ സംഖ്യയും തന്നേയുള്ള പലിശയും കൊടുത്തു വില്പാനുണ്ടാകുന്ന ചെലവുകളും അടച്ചാൽ മേല്പ തീയതി മുതൽ 30 ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ശ്രീ വീണ്ടും കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അനുവദിപ്പാനും ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

1865 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 28 - ാം തീയതി.

ജി. എസ്. മോബ്സ്,

എച്ച്. ഡി. ടെയിലർ,
ലെജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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